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LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

THE S.S. ECUADOR.

DELAYED BY BROKEN PROPELLOR.

Shanghai, March 3.

The s.s. Ecuador, which was due here on Friday, put back to Honolulu on February 19th with a broken propeller. She will be delayed about ten days.

THE WEISS MURDER.

AN INFORMER'S GHOST STORY.

Shanghai, March 2.

The coolie accused in the Weiss murder case has been discharged because of the lack of evidence. Both informers are held on charges of perjury.

One informer sticks to his story implicating the charged coolie. The other has told the Police that the ghost of an aged man at his bedside nightly warns him that unless he tells the truth he will not marry and his parents will die.

SIR JOHN JORDAN IN SHANGHAI.

DUE HERE ON THE KASHMIR.

Shanghai, March 3.

Sir John Jordan arrived from Peking last night. He was met at the station by Sir Everard Fraser, the Consulate staff, Chinese officials and a band. He is the guest of honour to-night of the China Association at a banquet to be held at the Shanghai Club. He leaves for Hongkong on the Thursday morning by the Kashmir. Special constables will form the guard of honour at the jetty.

TROUBLE IN KWANGTUNG.

Shanghai, March 2.

A message from Shui-chow, Kwangtung, reports a battle between Li Lieh-chun, Chief of Staff to the Yunnan Tuchen, and Li Kung-yuan, former Commander of the Yunnan Expeditionary Forces in Kwangtung. The battle is the result of the decision of Tang Chi-yao recalling Li Kung-yuan.

NEWS OF GAIDA.

Shanghai, March 2.

Messages received here from General Gaida in Prague refute the reports in the Japanese Press that he is in Vladivostok.

REFUGEE RUSSIAN GENERAL.

Shanghai, March 2.

General Rozanoff, a Russian refugee who has been in Japan, is expected here daily with his family.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

Peking, March 2.

Before the final decision on the Shantung question is declared, the Government has decided to investigate the following important points:—1. How far development has gone by the Japanese since their occupation of Tsingtau. 2. How many Japanese police there are on the Kiaochow and Chaiwan railway and the method of their distribution. 3. Whether any mines along the railway have been developed. 4. The condition of the Japanese immigrants there, and their business.

WATCHING THE BOLSHIEVS.

Shanghai, March 2.

Owing to the Bolshevik forces being now near the northeast boundary, strict precautions are being taken by the local authorities, and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has notified the Legations that no foreigners are allowed to visit the territory without pass ports.

AMERICAN ADVICE TO CHINA.

Shanghai, March 2.

The Government has received telegraphic advice from the former American Minister in Peking to the effect that China should not throw itself into the net by negotiating directly with Japan, but have the matter held over for the time being. Yung Kwai, the Chinese Minister in Washington, has also wired that although the United States has not taken part in the meeting of the League of Nations, the Shantung question will be dealt with at the Peace Conference in Europe favourably to China.

NEW PARLIAMENT OPENS.

Shanghai, March 2.

The new Parliament's opening ceremony took place at 9 a.m. yesterday. One hundred and thirty members of the two Houses were present. Addresses were made by the representatives of the President and the State Department.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HIGH PRICES.

THE MOST POTENT CAUSE.

Washington, February 24.

The annual report of the Federal Reserve Board says the granting of extensive credits for foreign trade, with the resultant keen competition in domestic markets with foreign buyers, constitutes one of the most potent causes of high prices. It opposes the financing of exports through banking operations when appeals should be made for such transactions to the securities market, and states that about two billions out of America's Trade balance of four billion dollars for the calendar year come under the heading of credit transactions in commercial banks.

U.S. RAILROAD BILL.

Washington, February 24.

The Senate has adopted the Conference Committee's report on the Railroad Bill, embodying legislation for the reorganization of the railways when federal control ceases. The Bill now goes before the President. Meetings of the Railroad Union's Grievance Committee bitterly attacked the compromise.

SALE OF COPPER MINES.

New York, February 24.

A message from Pas, Manitoba, says the International Nickel Company has purchased the great sulphide copper mines at Flin Flon for a million dollars.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

Paris, February 25.

A minor Labour dispute has developed to cause a general strike on the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway. Measures are being taken by the Railway Companies to ensure the safety of the permanent way. Provision trains are expected to run as usual but only a few passenger trains will run. The engine of the train from Marseilles carrying the Indian mail for England bore the inscription "Travelling by permission of the Railwaymen's Union."—Hague.

AMERICA AND THE TREATY.

Washington, February 25.

The Republicans have announced their intention of bringing up the Peace Treaty before the Senate on February 26th and hope to obtain its continuous consideration and the resultant ratification of the Republican reservations. They claim that 23 Democratic Senators are willing to accept, unaltered, their reservations. Democratic leaders, however, say that the Republicans are exaggerating. Senator Hitchcock denies the report that he was approached by the Democrats in the Senate with a proposal to participate in a caucus of Democratic Senators with the object of arranging uniform action on the reservations.

U. S. BANKING MATTERS.

Washington, February 25.

Senator McLean, Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, has introduced two amendments to the Federal Reserve Law designed to carry out the Board's recommendations in the annual report. One of these would permit the equalisation of re-discount rates and charges of National Banks, State Banks and Trust companies, and the other would authorise the Federal Reserve Board to establish graduated rates of discount on a basis of amount of re-discount accommodations granted by the Federal Reserve Bank to the borrowing Bank.

THE ROME-TOKYO FLIGHT.

Rome, February 24.

The last four aeroplanes participating in the Rome-to-Tokyo flight arrived at Centocelle and will leave at the end of this week. Captain Gordesco commands the squadron. All the other aeroplanes are at Aleppo, awaiting favourable weather.

U.S. RAILROAD BILL.

Washington, February 25.

As regards the compromise on the Railroad Bill, Mr. Hampton, Director of Farmers' National Council, has written to President Wilson asking him to veto the Bill.

NEW U.S. MINISTER TO CHINA.

Washington, February 24.

The correspondent of the Associated Press understands that Mr. Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, who was director of the National Bank of the Republic, will succeed Dr. Reisch as Minister to China. Mr. Crane was appointed to the same post in 1909, but resigned before assuming duties.

FIRE IN U.S. SHIPYARD.

New York, February 25.

A serious fire broke out in Messrs. Jacobs' shipyard in City Island and the shifting wind helped it to spread. The yachts Shamrock and Vanitie were saved, but several other yachts were burned.

MOTOR BANDITS.

THREE EXECUTED TO-DAY.

The three motor-bandits, who were condemned to death at the recent Criminal Sessions, this morning at 5 o'clock, at the Victoria Gaol, paid the extreme penalty for their crime. They were hanged, and the usual inquest was afterwards held.

NO PERMISSION.

Before Captain Basil Taylor, R. N., Marine Magistrate, this morning, Wong Kan was prosecuted for being on board the s.s. Paul Lecat without the permission of the master or officer in charge.

P. C. Griffin said that at 3 p.m. on the 1st instant he boarded the Paul Lecat on account of a Police flag being hoisted. He saw the pursuer, who told him he had a Chinese locked up in one of the cabins. The defendant had got into the storekeeper's room and was caught there by the storekeeper. A razor, pipe and small money belonging to the storekeeper were found on the defendant. He had no permission to be on board. He said he was looking for a friend.

The defendant told the Court that he had recently returned from Singapore and heard that one of his friends was on board that steamer. He went on board to look for him. By mistake he went into the cabin.

He was awarded six weeks' hard labour.

A boilermaker was also prosecuted for being on board the s.s. Nile without the permission of the master.

The defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. O. C. Bray, second mate of the s.s. Nile, said the defendant was arrested on board by the Police and brought to him. Defendant had no permission to be on board.

P. C. Simpson said that yesterday at 10 a.m. he was on board the Nile and found the defendant between the decks. He asked him what he was doing there. He replied "Nothing". He searched him and found a safety razor blade on him, used for cutting pockets.

The defendant said he was a boiler maker, working with Messrs. Bailey and Co. He went to see the ship and did not know permission was required. He walked round the ship and found a razor blade which he picked up in order to throw it overboard, but he put it, on second thoughts, into his pocket.

The defendant was remanded in custody.

FRIDAY'S FIGHT.

ARRIVAL OF IRON BUX.

Iron Bux, who is meeting "Sky" Kerrison on Friday evening for the Welterweight Championship of the Colony, arrived from Manila this morning and when seen by a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph reported that he had had a comfortable trip. He looked exceedingly fit and when asked what he thought of the coming fight laughingly replied "Well, it's a game at which the best man wins." He spoke of some of his recent fights, but we have already given details and results of these.

Later in the morning, there was an interesting gathering at the office of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, when the articles for the fight were signed. There were present Mr. R. M. Dyer (Acting Chairman of the Boxing Association), Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. W. Shiner, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. D. J. Lewis, Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, and Mr. J. C. Wildin, who was representing "Sky" Kerrison, who was unable to attend.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin read over the articles, which state that the fight shall be one of fifteen two-minute rounds for the Welterweight Championship of the Colony and for a purse that has been agreed upon. The contestants are to be at the ringside by 10 o'clock on Friday night and must then scale under 147 lbs. in boxing kit without gloves. A special clause in the articles states that if either man weighs over that figure, the fight shall not be for the Championship but shall be a catchweight contest for the purse agreed upon.

The question of referee was decided, the men being given the choice between Mr. H. J. Gedge, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. A. Murdoch and Major Rapson. It was mutually agreed that Mr. W. Logan should act.

It is expected that there will be very little difference in the men's weight. At his last big fight in Manila, Bux scaled 142 lbs. but he expects to have put on a little weight by his enforced inactivity during travelling. Kerrison will have advantage in height and reach, but Bux is a particularly well made man, possessing powerful shoulders. Kerrison was doing some sparring work last evening. Certain it is that the fight will be one full of attraction and interest. Bux has signed a contract to go to Australia after his fight here.

FLIGHT INTO HOLLAND.

Paris, Feb. 13.—The Grand Duke of Hesse, whose name is included in the list of war criminals, accompanied by his children, several Generals and many other noted persons, has fled to Holland.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 5s. 7 1/4 d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast.—Cloudy. Barometer 30.10. Temperature 2 p.m.—55. Humidity 2 p.m.—85.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency the Governor gave a dinner party at Government House last evening. The guests present were—Lieut. Col. A. Delacombe, D. S. O., A. P. D.; Mrs. Delacombe, Miss Delacombe, Dr. J. C. Johnson, Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. L. Solater, Mrs. Solater, C.B.E.; Eng. Com. W. Dawson, R.N., H.M. Dockyard; Major G.N. Humphreys, D. S. O., R. A. S. C.; Mrs. Humphreys, Major L. G. Bird, D. S. O., Mrs. Bird, Rev. F.G.B. Hastings, R.N., Dr. H.E. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Lieut. Com. T.B. Drew, O.B.E., R.N., H.M.S. Hawkins; Mrs. Drew, Lieut. Com. F.J. Dawson, R.N., H.M.S. Marazion; Mr. J. Bell Irving, Lieut. Com. G.N. Stopford, H. M. Submarine L. 15; Mr. T. Arthur, Mrs. Arthur and Pay. Lieut. C.G. Robinson, R.N., H.M.S. Tamar.

JAPANESE BOY.

STOWING AWAY ON ADMIRAL BOAT.

A Japanese boy was to-day turned over by the Magistrate to the attention of the Japanese Consul with a view to sending him back to Japan from whence he had made his departure by stowing away on one of the boats operated by the Admiral Line. The boy was handed over to the Police on the ship's arrival in Hongkong, and at the Magistrate's to-day he told Mr. N. L. Smith that at Yokohama he went on board the vessel at the request of a mess room boy who sought his assistance.

The charge was framed as being on board the ship without permission when she was in the waters of the Colony, and in explaining why this charge, instead of that of stowing away, was brought, Inspector Davitt stated that the ship had left, and if the boy pleaded not guilty to stowing away, the case would have to be remanded until the arrival again in the Colony of the boat.

The decision of the Magistrate, after he heard the facts, was to remand the case until Tuesday, pending the Consul's decision in the matter of sending the boy back to Japan.

MORE WARDERS.

Since the recent incident of prisoners breaking from the local Gaol and murdering two warders, the gaol staff has been increased by the enrolment of six new warders.

In addition to these men, eight privates from the Garrison are also acting as warders.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Flower Show at Botanical Gardens—First Day.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

Flower Show at Botanical Gardens—Second Day.
Theatre Royal—Boxing Tournament—9.15 p.m.



BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

According to a telegram to hand yesterday, Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labour, is likely to succeed Sir Auckland Geddes at the Board of Trade, on the appointment of the latter as British Ambassador to the United States.

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THE BOLSHEVICS AND SIBERIA.

JAPANESE PRESS'ON THE PROBLEM

The problem of the Bolsheviks and Siberia continues to attract a great deal of public attention. Writing in the *Kokumin*, Dr. Utsugi, one of the most conservative and Imperialistic professors at the Tokyo Imperial University sounds the tocsin of alarm to the following effect:—

"The Kolchak Government, which fell back from Omsk far eastward to Irkutsk in November last, has found it impossible to maintain the latter place either and has now completely collapsed. Irkutsk is situated at the southern end of Lake Baikal and constitutes the key to the three provinces of Eastern Siberia. When that place is lost the Bolsheviks will have no bar to their advance eastwards as far as the Sea of Japan. When Eastern Siberia falls into the hands of the Bolsheviks Japan's influence in Manchuria and Mongolia will be lost, and it will be no easy matter to defend Korea. All the efforts made by the nation since the Sino-Japanese war will prove so much labour lost. The whole of the Far East will be thrown into confusion, the fundamental national policy of the Empire shaken to its foundations, and the very independence of the country endangered. For the existence of the Empire, therefore, the three provinces of Eastern Siberia must be safe-guarded at all costs and the Bolsheviks must not be allowed to advance a single step beyond Irkutsk. The Japanese expedition of about 20,000 [the Government says 30,000, the Americans say 100,000 but that is all one] is now employed in the onerous task of maintaining peace in those provinces and guarding railways extending over 4,700 kilometers—that is at the rate of only four men per kilometre, while according to military experts it is necessary to have three or four times the present force in order to guard the track more or less effectively. Moreover, the anti-Bolshevik army in Siberia can no longer be depended on [it never could] and the American troops are evacuating the place. In these circumstances there is all the greater necessity for reinforcing the Siberian expedition. But as adequate reinforcement is a hard job to accomplish, it is suggested by some people that the guard should be reduced to such a minimum as may be absolutely essential to the protection of Manchuria and Mongolia; but a glance at the map will at once show that the natural barrier of Irkutsk once abandoned there will be no resisting the Bolshevik advance. To withdraw the troops eastward from Baikal would be tantamount to abandoning the whole of Siberia to the poisonous hands of the Bolsheviks."

A FUTILE ATTEMPT.

In spite of the alarming picture of Siberia under Bolshevik sway presented by Dr. Utsugi, the more prosaic and matter-of-fact *Jiji* evidently thinks that what cannot be helped cannot be helped. It says in effect:—

"Now that Denikin's army in South Russia and Kolchak's in Siberia have collapsed, there are none in Russia who can offer armed resistance to the Bolsheviks with any hope of success, and everything tends to show that the whole territory and people of that country will be unified under the Bolshevik Government. It admits of no doubt that Siberia will also

be inevitably controlled from Moscow, although it cannot be hastily foretold how rapidly the Bolsheviks will spread all over Siberia. Whether such a regime will be a fortunate or unfortunate one for the Russians is another question; but a change in the government of a country is a matter which other Powers cannot do anything with. They can only stand by and look on. Britain and France have discontinued lending material assistance to the anti-Bolsheviks partly because of the internal political situation in those countries, but the principal cause was that they realised that it would be impossible for the anti-Bolsheviks successfully to cope with the Bolsheviks. It was wise of them to abandon their former policy and thus avoid the necessity of fighting the entire body of Russians. Why does Japan alone persist in pursuing her old policy? It is because the authorities do not understand the real position and strength of the Bolsheviks and are bent on putting them down because of their fear of the Bolsheviks on account of their name. As for the political and social ideas entertained by the Bolsheviks, they must be resisted to the utmost in order to maintain the existing institutions in our country, but the encroachment of those ideas must be met with a proper weapon. It would be silly and absurd to try and check it by posting a small force of 20,000 or 30,000 on the vast plains of Siberia. In fixing the fundamental policy towards Russia the first thing to do should be to ascertain how things actually stand in that country instead of allowing oneself to be unduly influenced by the name of the Bolsheviks, when an attempt at subduing them will not only be a waste of labour but bring the enmity of the entire Russian people down on this nation."

A DIPLOMATIC STRUGGLER.

The *Yomiuri*, another journal opposed to the Government's Russian policy, remarks:—"While the Japanese Foreign Office denies the truth of reports of the change which is said to have been made by the Allies in their policy towards Russia, telegrams from Paris and London hourly confirm the report. It may now be taken for granted that Britain, France and Italy—to say nothing of America—will adopt a policy and attitude practically amounting to an acknowledgement of the Bolshevik Government. It is reported that a proposal has been made for raising the blockade of Russia in order to facilitate the import of goods into that country and opening negotiations with the co-operative societies for the whole of Russia first instead of the Soviet Government. To deal with the co-operative societies in economic matters and with the Zemstvos on political questions would be the best way of establishing a connection with the chaotic Russia, for even the Soviet Government under the Bolsheviks cannot do without acting in concert with the co-operative societies which are free institutions spread all over Russia (including Siberia) and the Zemstvos. In these circumstances, if this country alone should persist in treating Siberia as detached from European Russia and detaining and reinforcing the troops there for fear of the danger of the Bolsheviks and the menace of the Social Revolutionaries, it is to be feared that we shall soon find ourselves dropping out of the ranks of Powers dealing with Russia."

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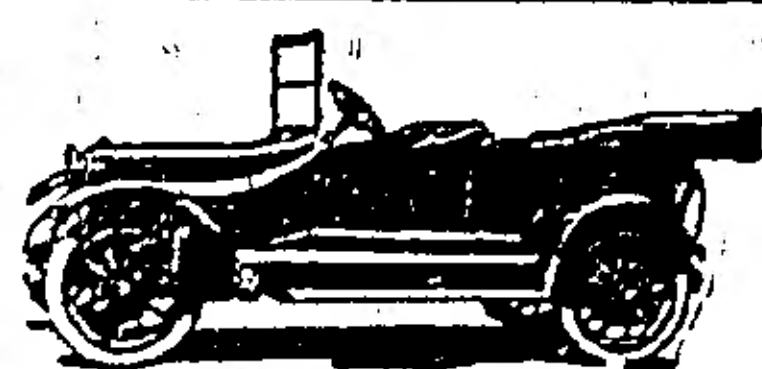
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THE DANGER IN THE FAR EAST.

Lord Sydenham writes to the *Times* as follows:—At a time when we are overweighed by the multiplicity and the difficulty of our domestic problems, it is inevitable that the threatening situation in the Far East should be ignored. It has not yet been possible to make our manual workers understand that Bolshevism—as the French Revolution proved—is peculiarly dangerous to their class. It would be impossible to explain to them that their prosperity is closely bound up with the peace and progress of the Far East, or that an orderly Russia, from which German intrigue was excluded, would be far more to their advantage in the long run than a further rise of wages. I trust, therefore, that your warning article of yesterday will receive the attention it deserves.

The Bolsheviks, wherever they go, create anarchy, and their presence in Central Asia, combined with the advance of the Red armies in Siberia and Southern Russia, is a most serious menace to the peace of vast Eastern territories. I believe the view that their forces would not be tolerated in Afghanistan is probably correct. The Afghan tribesmen, whose main object, as you point out, is loot, would be likely to turn against any foreign force which entered their country; but Kabul is a convenient centre for Bolshevik intrigue, and the North-West Frontier of India provides the best inlets for emissaries intended to spread the German doctrines of Marx among the Indian peoples. In Eastern countries the propaganda takes a very simple form, and the Indian riot can be told that it is his right to take by force anything he may fancy, and that rents or Government assessments can be ended if he wills. The second part of the programme differs little from that which is already being expounded by the agent of the extremists in the villages of the Punjab; but the root principle of the Bolshevik creed—the acquisition of all the property of the bourgeois classes and their complete subjection to proletarian rule—will not suit the Indian politicians. Mr. Bépin Chandra Pal, who is an expert in fomenting unrest, doubtless regards Bolshevism, adapted for Indian consumption, only as an aid to the anti-British movement which he inspires. There is, however, a considerable part of the population in Bengal and elsewhere which believes its interests to be endangered by the recent Act, and which, if inoculated with the Bolshevik virus, might not distinguish between the intelligentsia and the hated bourgeoisie. In their own interests, the members of the National Congress, who represent capitalism, might well cooperate with the Government in excluding Bolshevism from India. It will be interesting to see if they are wiser than Mr. Pal.

I cannot help viewing the whole situation in the Far East with grave anxiety. In Europe, Bolshevism will ultimately exhaust itself. The Terror cannot be indefinitely prolonged, as the French revolutionaries discovered; but Central Asia may remain for years a source of danger. If India escapes, Persia may become involved, and Khorasan lies open to Bolshevik activities from Merv, while, if Lenin's agents can control the Caspian, the Northern Provinces may come under the curse. The disastrous delay in the settlement of Turkey has provided opportunities for intrigues between Enver and the Moscow tyrants, which are only beginning to bear fruit. China may be too vast and too disjointed to become a field for Bolshevik action, but there are possibilities of fomenting anti-Western agitation in that chaotic Republic. By the irony of fate, it is the Kaiser, the prophet of the Eastern peril, who has let loose the forces which have made it a reality.

The strength and stability of British rule in India have proved throughout the Far East a bulwark against reaction and a shining example of peaceful progress. Now that it is being steadily and stealthily undermined, the danger of a cataclysm, far exceeding in its effects upon the Western world anything that the history of Asia records, looms darkly before us. The inventors of the parrot cry "Hands off Russia," and their dupes may before long realize the terrible responsibilities which they have incurred.

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DEATH.

MYERS.—At Pakoda Anchorage, on 28th February, William Wykeham Myers, M. B. C. M., aged 74 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1920.

THE RETURN OF MR. ASQUITH.

Speaking generally, there is not a lot of interest as a rule attaching to Home politics for people resident in the East. We get out of touch with things and the small matters of detail soon lose their interest for us. But now and again, when something of a more important nature arises, we are impelled to look at the Old Country's politics. The recent election of Mr. Asquith for Paisley is one of those events which is not only important in itself but which has an added significance because it reveals the trend of things. The political career of Mr. Asquith is of sufficient importance to make anything in connection with it worthy of notice, but his re-election has been accompanied by certain other facts that make it stand out as one of the most important that has taken place since the last General Election in November, 1918.

In yesterday's telegrams Reuters gave us some interesting sidelights on the matter. Not only was there a remarkable turnover of votes in favour of Liberalism but there was a smallness of support for the Labour candidate that was particularly surprising. Mr. Biggar, the Labour candidate, was absolutely certain of success and whilst it has to be admitted that he polled a considerable number of votes, that number fell far short of the sanguine expectations of his Labour supporters. Mr. MacKean polled so few votes that he has to forfeit his deposit of £150. But the most surprising reflection on the victory is that Mr. Asquith was helped to win by the aid and support of Unionists, and it is now suggested that a similar turn also affected the results at Ashton and Wyke. It is stated that the programme of Labour has so affected the great mass of moderate electors that the latter combined at Paisley to make the election of Mr. Asquith certain, the Unionists among them being content to vote Liberal for the sake of defeating Mr. Biggar. If this is what really did happen, then it is a serious blow for Labour and also an indication that the British public are not prepared to give any serious support to the extremists who are trying to take them beyond the normal line of sane political endeavour. In other words Bolshevism, or the doctrine that has come to be known by that name, has failed to attract the serious section. One can very rightly think that the demand for nationalisation is not a widely public one, because Mr. Asquith in his campaign definitely stated that he was not in favour of it. The miners have threatened a national strike on the matter and if they now have the foolishness to adopt this method it will clearly be in defiance of the majority of the electorate's views. One can almost hear the death-knell of the Coalition sounded by the Paisley result, because we are told that it is widely regarded as a test of the degree to which the nation repudiates the political combination. For our own part we should gladly like to see the Coalition become a thing of the past. It was all right when the exigencies of war made it vitally necessary for complete harmony in internal political administration, but now that need has passed the effect can only be one of political stultification. The party system has been very seriously condemned in the past but there has yet to be tried a system that results in a better policy of construction together with a vigorous opposition. And the latter is as vital and important as the former, for a Government only proceeds because of opposition and criticism. Where there is no opposition there is very little endeavour. It is just possible that Mr. Lloyd George will attempt a reconciliation with his late chief, but we would rather see Mr. Asquith in opposition, suggesting by his criticism alternative and better ways than the proposals of the present Government.

The whole political situation at Home is certainly in a very interesting state of flux and the near future should witness events of great importance. It all seems to point to the fact that the country is daily growing more normal, is slowly shaking off the disturbing features left by the war. The old days of great parties in seeming bitter enmity had a lot to commend them; they were interesting and they were days in which things were done as well as being talked about. Mr. Asquith is a man of the old school and he stood for his election on the old party "ticket." He will take to the House of Commons a free and frank criticism of present methods, and who knows but when the next General Election comes round we may not see a contest between the three great parties, Liberal, Conservative and Labour. And if the last-named does not show a little more of that sweet reasonableness of ideas that must accompany executive power, it will, apparently, stand very little chance of being anything more than an opposition.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE "CLEAN BREAK" IN BOXING.

Those who intend going to the boxing tournament on Friday night will have read with interest the account we gave yesterday of Bux's latest fight, in which he won on points against Francisco Flores in an eight-round contest. It is evident from the fine showing which Bux gave that he is in fine trim for his engagement with Kerrison, and a great fight should result. The report says that Bux showed up splendidly in the in-fighting. That raises a point of some importance. Since his departure from Hongkong, Bux has been in what may be termed the American school of boxing, of which in-fighting is a speciality. So there will be a contrast in styles when he meets Kerrison. Many local Americans, and others as well, say that boxing is spoiled here by reason of too much interference by referees in their anxiety to enforce the "clean break" rule. There is some ground for the criticism. Admittedly, some boxers are guilty of undue clinching. But there is such a thing as a "one-arm-free" blow, which is quite permissible. Some referees seem to forget that fact. Anyhow, there is much science in in-fighting, and it would be a pity if Bux or any other boxer were to be handicapped through a too slavish regard on the part of the referee for the "clean break" rule. The referee is, of course, in the best position to judge of what is occurring in the ring. But some referees appear to be far too meticulous over this "clean break" business.

THE MAIL DELAYS.

The interview which we had with the Postmaster General in regard to the irritating delays in the arrival of the Home mails has brought us some light on the matter. It appears that the mails are now regularly sent to Bombay and Negapatam and that there is a weekly service between these points and Singapore. But the trouble is that there are no regular boats on the run between Singapore and Hongkong, the result being that mail matter is put on any vessel which may happen to be running, however small and slow it is. That is the weak link in the chain. The Indo-China boats by which so many of our mails now come, are good vessels for the purposes for which they are intended, but they cannot exactly be described as ocean greyhounds. It is very nice to know that the Negapatam route is the quickest available. That is all right so far as the inhabitants of Negapatam (whoever they may be) are concerned, but it does not greatly interest Hongkong when we know that after reaching this place the mails may be hung up indefinitely. We have some hazy idea of having once heard of a weekly service by the Blue Funnel boats, by which our mails were to come. What's happened to that idea, we wonder?

INTENDED FOR THE TROOPS.

There has recently been on sale at one of the local cinemas, and there may still be, packets of chocolate of a well-known make, on the back of the wrapper of which are printed these words:—"Gift of the American people through the American Red Cross to those in service." Now, these packets of chocolate were evidently subscribed for by Americans, to be given to their own and other troops on active service in the war. Any American, on seeing them offered for sale, might well feel put out about it. Of course, there may be some reasonable explanation of what is occurring. For example, huge quantities of this chocolate, labelled in the manner indicated, may have been made in the expectation of the war lasting longer, and the makers, left with these on their hands, may have decided to put them on the market for ordinary sale. Yet if that were the case, one would have thought it possible to distribute most of the surplus supplies to Allied troops still on service—even the Allied Armies of Occupation. Anyhow, it will be agreed that if the chocolate now being sold was subscribed for by the American people, some other use might surely have been found for it—distribution in hospitals, for instance. We have approached the local agents for this particular make of chocolate, and they know of no arrangement permitting the sale of these packets. They are enquiring into the matter. It is just possible that there is some shady work going on somewhere.

DAY BY DAY.

NOTHING WELL DONE IS TWICE DONE.

H.M.S. Cairo has arrived in harbour.

The Laisang, which brought the English mails, had to be quarantined owing to some cases of smallpox on board.

Yesterday's health return shows two cases of enteric (one fatal) and one of cerebro-spinal fever. All were Chinese.

The San Pui lottery monopolist in Macao has ceased business, owing to the fact that the Government will not reduce the duty.

The master of the s.s. Cross Keys reports that on Sunday, February 29th, at 5.45 p.m., he sighted two large junks washed in Latitude 22° 36' N. Longitude 113° 44' E. off Chilai Light.

The new five, ten and fifty cent banknotes were put into currency at Macao on the 1st instant. They are being found very convenient by the people owing to the existing shortage of small coin.

Rehearsals for the singing of Harvey Gaul's "By faith alone" on Good Friday commence in the Cathedral to-morrow at 6 p.m. Mr. Denman Fuller will be glad to hear from any willing to assist at once.

Last night's tie in the Billiard Championship between P. A. Yvanovich and E. Guimaraes did not prove so close a contest as was expected. The former won easily by 500 to 295. He played a fine, consistent game, his highest break being a 38.

Capt. Polkinghorne, of the India-China s.s. Esang, has been presented by the Starling Guild with a silver shield on a blackwood stand in recognition of his services "for the rescue of five of our countrymen on the high seas on January 17 last."

A number of Chinese actors had to keep step to the Magisterial music at the Police Court this morning, when they were charged with gambling at a certain theatre. Mournful were their countenances when each paid a contribution of \$2 into the Police cashbox.

The following will represent the Hongkong Hockey Club against R. E. at Happy Valley at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, 3rd instant:—J. P. Jones, C. C. Hickling, D. Reid, E. J. R. Mitchell, Rev. Martin, C. Hodgson, F. Schnepel, A. K. Mackenzie, W. H. Edmonds, A. E. Farrell and B. D. Evans (capt.).

On January 10, attempts were made to refloat the China Navigation Co's Tamsui which vessel has been ashore in the Huakwang Cut-Off Channel in the Yangtze since last August. The hole in the vessel's side has been repaired and on February 20 another attempt was made to refloat her which failed, the gear used carrying away at a critical moment. The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., is undertaking the salvage work in connection therewith.

Burglars made their entry into the first floor of No. 92, Praya East, on Saturday morning by climbing the waterpipe located at the rear of the premises, and stole from a tailor all his stock-in-trade, valued at \$135. Yesterday ten men, suspected of being implicated in the burglary, were arrested, and they were charged by Inspector Kent, at the Police Court to-day, with stealing the tailor's property and with receiving stolen property valued at \$620. The Inspector obtained a remand for the case, as he wanted to make further enquiries with a view to the recovery of the missing things.

The efforts of Mr. E. J. Grist to save a Chinese client from the infliction of a large fine, by putting before the Magistrate the circumstances which went to extenuate the offence, were duly rewarded by the small fine of \$35 being imposed on the defendant who was charged with being in possession of a revolver without a permit. Mr. Grist said that the defendant, who was arrested at the Canton Wharf, yesterday, had no knowledge of the revolver which was discovered by the Police in a wardrobe. This piece of furniture was being taken over to Hongkong for his master, a military officer, who had the intention of making his residence in Hongkong.

FROM THE PULPIT.

ALL FOR THE BEST.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"I would have you know, brethren, that the things which happened unto me have fallen out rather unto the furtherance of the Gospel."—Phil. 1:12.

The things which had happened to Paul must have seemed to his friends in Philippi to be disastrous. He had been moved from his hired house to the close custody of military barracks where, his enemies thought, his mouth would be closed and his condemnation soon secured. He however believed it would lead to a truer understanding of his case and his ultimate release. His friends were growing bolder to preach the word, interest was being aroused, and the truth was getting a wider hearing.

Most men perhaps would have taken another view of the circumstances not many have the great Apostle's faculty for seeing how every adverse circumstance can be turned to account.

One condition of the working of all things together for good is that we should take things in that way, meet them on that line, believe it is on that line they are moving. Our blessings often arrive in unlikely wrappings, and we miss them altogether if we let ourselves be too distressed or too incredulous to uncover them. If ever a man might have succumbed before hindrances and handicaps it was St. Paul, but you never find him complaining of them or harping on what he could accomplish if only he were free from them. Always you find him turning obstacles to account, treating them as points of re-belling, using them as fulcrum of the lever by which he was moving the world. One could write a book on the man's career, and character from that very point of view, and a very heartening study it would be.

Natural optimism, some will say, but what we call natural optimism soon gets to the end of its tether and would have done so long before this late stage in the life of Paul. Your natural optimism can be a most irritating person, refusing to face facts, and twitting away about looking on the bright side of things, with no more tact and no more knowledge of real life than those who insist on singing songs to a heavy heart, penetratingly compared by Solomon to the vinegar bottle. What you find in Paul is no mere sanguine tendency of disposition but the intelligent, reasoned conviction of a Christian man, founded on an indestructible faith which has passed through fires. I believe that in Jesus Christ the conviction is warranted that our hindrances are generally our helps, that our advantages often lie in our seeming handicaps, and that we can best serve His cause by accepting them in that spirit when they come to us.

There is nothing about which we may be more misled than about what we call our limitations, which are often not limitations at all but the necessary conditions of doing at all what we imagine we could do better if we could escape from them. Our whole life "in the body," for instance, is often regarded as if it were a drag on the aspiring soul, a hindrance to some ethereal "higher life" which would be possible apart from it. But there is a great deal of sanity in Kant's comparison of this notion to the delusion of a bird feeling the pressure of the atmosphere and imagining it would be able to fly faster in a vacuum. So long as it pleases God to keep us in the body, the wish to get rid of it in the supposed interests of some finer experience is nothing but a wish to do away with the ladder by which we are to climb, the instrument by which we are to serve. Even when the limitations are abnormal and severe we cannot assume it would be better to be without them.

Many a mistaken lament is made over seeming tragedies of life which are not tragedies at all but really life's enrichment. Profound is our sympathy when we hear the deaf composer say, as Beethoven did, "I shall hear in heaven," but we have no right to say it was a cruel and meaningless fate which shut that great soul within its painful prison. We are nearer the truth in judging that the disability which turned his nature in upon itself gave rise to what is deepest and most sublime in the matchless works of the master.

No doubt whatever the great musician does hear in heaven, but he hears, depend upon it, the better for his terrible deprivation in this life, hears with a finer susceptibility and a more profound comprehension of all that is signified by "the song of Moses and the Lamb," which is the song of triumph over tragedy, of redemption out of captivity, of peace won through suffering. "These are they who came out of great tribulation"—is not that the hall-mark of all who ever attain to the heights?

Smooth the path of genius at every turn and it will never bear its finest flower. Surround it with every so-called advantage, and if you do not kill it outright you are least likely to reduce it to the commonplace. I listened lately to something of a lament over the peasant origin of Robert Burns, his hard life, his deprivation of books, his lack of training. See what he did in spite of all the handicap, it is said, and conceive what he could have done under more favourable conditions. The probability is he would have done nothing worth remembering. The world would have lost had the Ayrshire ploughman lived in days of free education and Carnegie scholarships, and become in the formal sense a cultivated person. Of such there are thousands already, and it would be a pity to plant a genius just to make one more.

I am reminded of listening once to Gipsy Smith addressing a meeting of ministers and asking if he, a boy out of a gipsy tent, could do what he did, how much more could not we accomplish with all our Greek and Hebrew. As if the gipsy tent had not been the making of him! Not that it would have been the making of us, but God knows best what kind of college to choose for His messengers.

We ministers, you know, often take long to reach St. Paul's viewpoint in these matters. We are often in the mind to echo George MacDonald when he says regretfully, "I have never been able to do my best." One is haunted by an ideal which will never be realised, a consciousness that the most one can do is far short of what one could make of the thoughts which knock loudly at the mind's door, or even more which visit it shyly and are gone while the telephone clatters. I have been hoping all my life for a quiet which has never come, and which I see now is never going to come. Probably it is best that it should not come. It is easy to fancy one could do more good in a more leisurely ministry, but it is easy also to be quite mistaken, and undoubtedly the wise course is to take life as it comes and believe God orders it, that one can do the best for Him with it, though not perhaps one's own best from just one's own point of view.

George MacDonald, to come back to him, never had the chance he wanted. He wanted to be a preacher, but the Churches of his young days failed to understand him, so that avenue was closed and he took to authorship. Authorship is a precarious support for a big family, and his experience must have been like that of James Payne, who, when asked the reason why he wrote so many books, replied that he had nine good reasons at home.

"Never able to do his best," the reflection must have been made by every man or woman who has tried to do anything worth doing in this world where the necessities of existence postpone quality to quantity or come in other ways between the ideal and the possible at every turn. But is this right, or is it the effect of a delusion, like the notion of the child who fancies the steamer would go faster if it did not have to plough through water at the stern, and does not know that the same water gives purchase to the screw concealed at the stern? Our best, in the sense of satisfying ourselves, may not at all be the best we can contribute in our day and generation and our given circumstances to the common cause, which can only be judged of by the Divine Disposer of our lives. So if Moses has to struggle with a stammering tongue, and Julius Caesar with attacks of epilepsy, Horatio Nelson with one eye and one arm, Payne or MacDonald, with the bread and butter and boots of a hearty household, and every man and woman of us with the time and chance that happen to all though few have the sense to recognise them as providence, what of it?

Reckon it all up as fully as you can and you may come, like Paul about his imprisonment to the conclusion that in very deed and truth it is all for the best and our alterations and amendments would have spoilt the plan.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In 1882 the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, whose treatment at the hands of Dublin Castle was recently again the subject of a sensation, was Mr. Edward Dwyer Gray, who passed through an interesting experience. For commenting in his paper on the composition of the jury in a certain Irish trial Mr. Gray was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £500. It so happened at the time that the official who should have made his arrest was the High Sheriff of Dublin, who was also Mr. Edward Dwyer Gray, so the offending editor was taken to prison by the Dublin coroner. His fine was discharged by public subscription, and during the six weeks' detention he suffered in the Richmond Penitentiary he received the "freedom" of nearly all the incorporated cities and boroughs in Ireland, who showered their addresses upon him.

The precedence of every official in France is carefully regulated by law. The President of the Chamber ranks as the third most important personage in the country, only the President of the Republic and the President of the Senate taking precedence of him. Then come the Cabinet Ministers, the Under Secretaries of State, the Councillors of State, the Grand Chancellor and the Council of the Legion of Honour, judges of the Supreme Court, various other high Government officials, and members of the Institute de France. Next to these rank the Paris municipal authorities; the President of the Conseil Municipal coming before the President of the Conseil General. It is decreed that the civil power shall rank before military power, so the humblest member of these two bodies takes precedence of the Military Governor of Paris. Even the women conform to official etiquette. The wives of senators and deputies have to rise if the wife of a Cabinet Minister enters a room where they are seated. Ministers' wives show similar deference to the Premier's wife, who in her turn must rise to salute the wife of the President of the Chamber or of the President of the Senate.

Whatever decision the Lords may arrive in reference to crime and drunkenness in the case now before them, there would have been no doubt of their decision had that eminent Scots judge Lord Hermand, whom Lord Cockburn in "Memorial of His Time" described as "an angel of wonder and delight," presided. For he entertained a high moral approbation and serious respect for drinking, and compassion mingled with contempt for those who could not carry their liquor. A famous illustration of his attitude was afforded by his charge against a prisoner who when drunk had stabbed a companion. The other judges were for letting him off easily, but in the opinion of Hermand serious discredit had been brought on that virtue he rated so highly, and he was strong for transportation. He spoke as follows:—"We are told that there was no malice and that the prisoner was in liquor. In liquor? Why, he was drunk! And yet he murdered the very man who had been drinking with him! They had been carousing the whole night, and yet he stabbed him after drinking a whole bottle of rum with him! Good God, my lords, if he will do this when he is drunk, what will he not do when he is sober?"

"Thou hast made me to possess mouths of vanity," said Job about what proved to be the most fruitful period of his life—the empty, fallow time when suffering disabled him from duty, but at the end of which he was able to say, "I had heard of Thee with the hearing of the ear, but now mine eye seeth Thee."

Now I have not been trying this morning to encourage people to "make the best" of circumstances which it would be better were otherwise. I am out to suggest that we try more boldly for the Christian viewpoint, which is, that as God is our Father and His Son our Redeemer, the things which happen to us, whatever their nature, are not a kind of faulty, regrettable dispensation, of "incomprehensible" mystery, but really quite the best, and that our Master really does all things well. I believe that is so now, and that hereafter we shall acknowledge it if we do not now, with surprise that we ever thought it otherwise.

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OUR HARBOUR.

SOME URGENT NEEDS.

The following article is from *Shipping and Engineering* (Shanghai). That Hongkong is fast returning to her pre-war status as one of the greatest shipping ports in the world is amply indicated during the present time, several new shipping lines having been lately inaugurated and contributing not a little to the shipping trade of that port. It has been recently announced that yet another line of coasting vessels is to have its headquarters there, this line being under the management of the Robert Dollar Company. During the past seven years there has been a decided shortage of regular tonnage plying between Hongkong, French Indo-China, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies. But recently, the Robert Dollar Co. has been allotted sufficient additional tonnage from the United States Shipping Board to maintain a regular fortnightly service of vessels from Hongkong.

The proposed itinerary of the new line will be as follows: Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and two ports on the North coast of Java, probably Batavia and Soerabaya, with return calls at the same ports. The apparent object of the new line is to provide feeder lines for the trans-Pacific Shipping Board vessels, and to enable shippers at the various ports of call to obtain through bills of lading from their respective ports to any port or inland town in the United States or Canada. This certainly is going to be beneficial not only to the new line itself, because shippers are sure to take advantage of the facilities offered, but will also act as a great stimulus to trade and thus attract more shipping to the port of Hongkong itself.

With the development of Hongkong shipping there necessarily crops up the question of harbour development and before long the proposed harbour improvements will be an absolute necessity. This, of course, naturally follows as the shipping trade of the port increases. Unlike Shanghai, where the problem is one primarily concerned with depth and the necessity of deepening the approaches and the harbour itself to accommodate the large liners which, it is generally believed, will, within the next ten or fifteen years, be trading to the Far East; in Hongkong the question of depth of water is not as important as that of securing adequate protection

ORGAN RECITAL.

As will be seen from our advertisements, Mr. Denman Fuller is giving his first recital since his return in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 6 p.m. The programme cannot be said to be lacking in either variety or attractiveness, for it contains some of the best of both the old and modern schools. Bach is represented by his magnificent *Pastorale* and *Fugue in G minor*, (Grieg) by his fine but little known *Hydning's March* out of "Sigurd Jorsalfar," and the popular writer Wolstenholme by a new work. Amongst other pieces, Mr. Denman Fuller will play, in response to several requests, Lemmens' dramatic "The Storm."

against the typhoons which visit the port during the summer and early autumn.

Both harbours are of great importance to the development of the trade and shipping of China, the one serving the rich and populous central provinces that surround the Yangtze Basin and the other the equally fertile area of South China, including the great city of Canton and its hinterland.

The proposition which Hongkong has to face is a factor of no little importance, for the problem of rendering the harbour safe during the passage of a typhoon is fraught with difficulties which will require no little perseverance on the part of the responsible authorities before they are finally surmounted. The harbour is fairly well sheltered with winds from the north and south, but, when strong winds blow from the west, when a typhoon has landed higher up the coast and is passing north of the Colony, the long fetch from the island of Lantau causes a dangerous sea to get up which renders it hazardous for vessels to lie at their moorings.

The breakwater which it has been proposed to throw across from Green Island to Stonecutters Island would afford adequate protection from this westerly sea driving into the harbour, but apart from the expense attached to such a project, constructional difficulties of a serious nature are known to exist. The fact remains, however, that the future shipping trade of the port must, to a great extent depend, as at Shanghai, on the manner in which the harbour improvements are completed and safe berthing facilities offered to shipping at all times no matter what the state of the weather.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

Captain F. Newcomb, from leave, has gone master, Woosung. Captain J. Meathrel, of the Woosung, is on reserve.

Mr. D. Potter has been appointed second officer, Tientsin. Mr. R. F. Sheel, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Wenchow.

Mr. J. McKellen, chief officer, Wenchow, is on reserve. Mr. R. Kettlewell, chief officer, Tientsin, has gone chief officer, Wenchow.

Captain G. Byers, of the Feng-tien, is on reserve. Captain W. McIntosh, from leave, has gone master, Feng-tien.

Mr. F. Johnson, third officer, Linan, has gone second officer, Hupeh. Mr. J. Hargreaves, second officer, Hupeh, has signed off.

Mr. A. L. Struthers, chief engineer, Hanyang, has gone chief engineer, Paoing.

Mr. McGillivray, from reserve, has gone supernumerary, chief engineer, Hanyang.

Mr. W. Brower, from leave, has gone chief officer, Choy-sang. Mr. A. F. Johnson, chief officer, Choy-sang, has gone second officer, Koon-shing.

Mr. R. H. McNair, from leave, has gone chief officer, Waishing. Mr. W. Ryder, chief officer, Waishing, is on reserve.

Mr. A. F. Cooke, from leave, has gone second officer, Waishing. Mr. J. Gray, second officer, Waishing, is on reserve.

Mr. W. W. Hipkin, from reserve, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Choy-sang.

Mr. A. J. Begley, chief engineer, Waishing, has gone chief engineer, Tungwo. Mr. W. Crossbie, chief engineer, Tungwo, is on leave.

Mr. J. W. McNaught, from leave, has gone second engineer, Suwo.

Mr. J. Anderson, second engineer, Suwo, has gone second engineer, Koon-shing.

Mr. D. McGregor, second engineer, Wosang, has gone second engineer, Kwong-sang.

Mr. J. Stalker, second engineer, Kwong-sang, is on leave.

Mr. E. Drury, second engineer, Koon-shing, has gone acting chief officer, Waishing.

Mr. E. Johnson has been appointed second officer, Feiching.

Mr. A. Russell has been appointed second officer, Toonan.

Mr. E. Strandell, from leave, has gone chief officer, Taishun.

Mr. J. H. Johnson, acting chief officer, Taishun, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. E. Berthel, third engineer, Hsinning, has resigned. Mr. S. Gogul, fourth engineer, Hsinning, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. E. Ponta has been appointed fourth engineer, Hsinning.

Mr. A. Gillan, chief officer, Chuenchow, has resigned.

Mr. P. Scully has gone chief officer, Chuenchow.

Mr. J. W. A. Ryan, second officer, Haiching, has resigned.

Mr. D. H. Farrar, third officer, Haiching, has gone second officer, same ship.

Captain A. Watson, of the Burmest, has resigned. Mr. B. W. S. Pritchard has been appointed master, Burmest.

Mr. A. T. Forsyth, chief engineer, Yue Ying Wa, has resigned. Mr. A. Malam has been appointed chief engineer, Yue Ying Wa.

Mr. R. C. Wilson, second engineer, Yue Ying Wa, has resigned. *Shipping and Engineering.*

COUNCIL MEETING.

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow, the agenda being as follows:

The Hon. Mr. Pollock will ask—Will the Government appoint a Committee for the purpose of reporting on the desirability of amending the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, by reducing the height of storeys required in domestic buildings and thereby lessening the cost of such buildings?

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1919.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Banking Business (Prohibited Control) Ordinance, 1919.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

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SLEPT IN CITY HALL.

TWO LADS IN TROUBLE.

As a former apprentice engineer at the Taikoo Docks, on a remuneration of \$3 per month, James Lee, 18, a Eurasian, told the Magistrate (Mr. N. L. Smith) at the Police Court to-day that it was not sufficient as a living. He was an orphan, and was at present without a fixed abode, having left the Dockyard's employ some time ago.

The charge, brought against him was that of being found, together with the other prisoner, Li Kau, in the library of the City Hall at 11.30 last night, their intention being to commit a felony.

Lee said that he went there to sleep. He was acquainted with the whole employee staff of the City Hall. His friend, Li Kau, also said that he was induced to go there by Lee, and together they slept in the small room containing files of old newspapers which opened into the library.

The caretaker of the City Hall gave his evidence, which was to the effect that the City Hall was closed at 9 o'clock. At about the time mentioned in the charge, he heard a noise in the newspaper room which was immediately over that part of the basement where he slept. He went into the library to investigate and found the two prisoners there.

Lee stated that anyone could get access to the newspaper room by asking for the key. He reiterated his statement, which had been denied by one of the witnesses, that he knew the employees at the City Hall, and on the strength of that fact, he went in there to sleep. In another statement, he said that he was at present without means of employment but had prospects of finding work soon on being transferred by a friend to the Nanking Customs.

The Magistrate, in discharging the two prisoners, cautioned them to the effect that the City Hall was not the place to sleep in and that in future they must seek elsewhere for a sleeping place.

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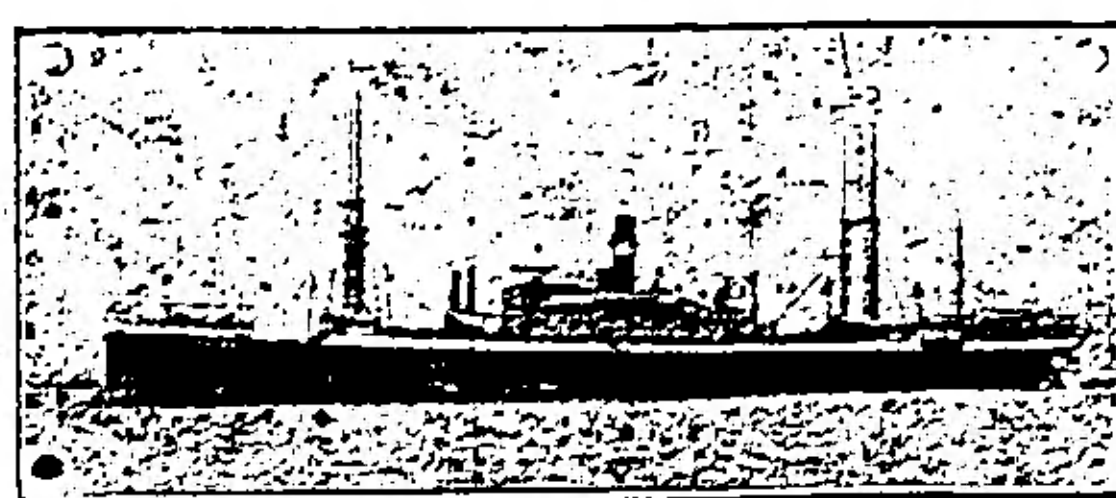
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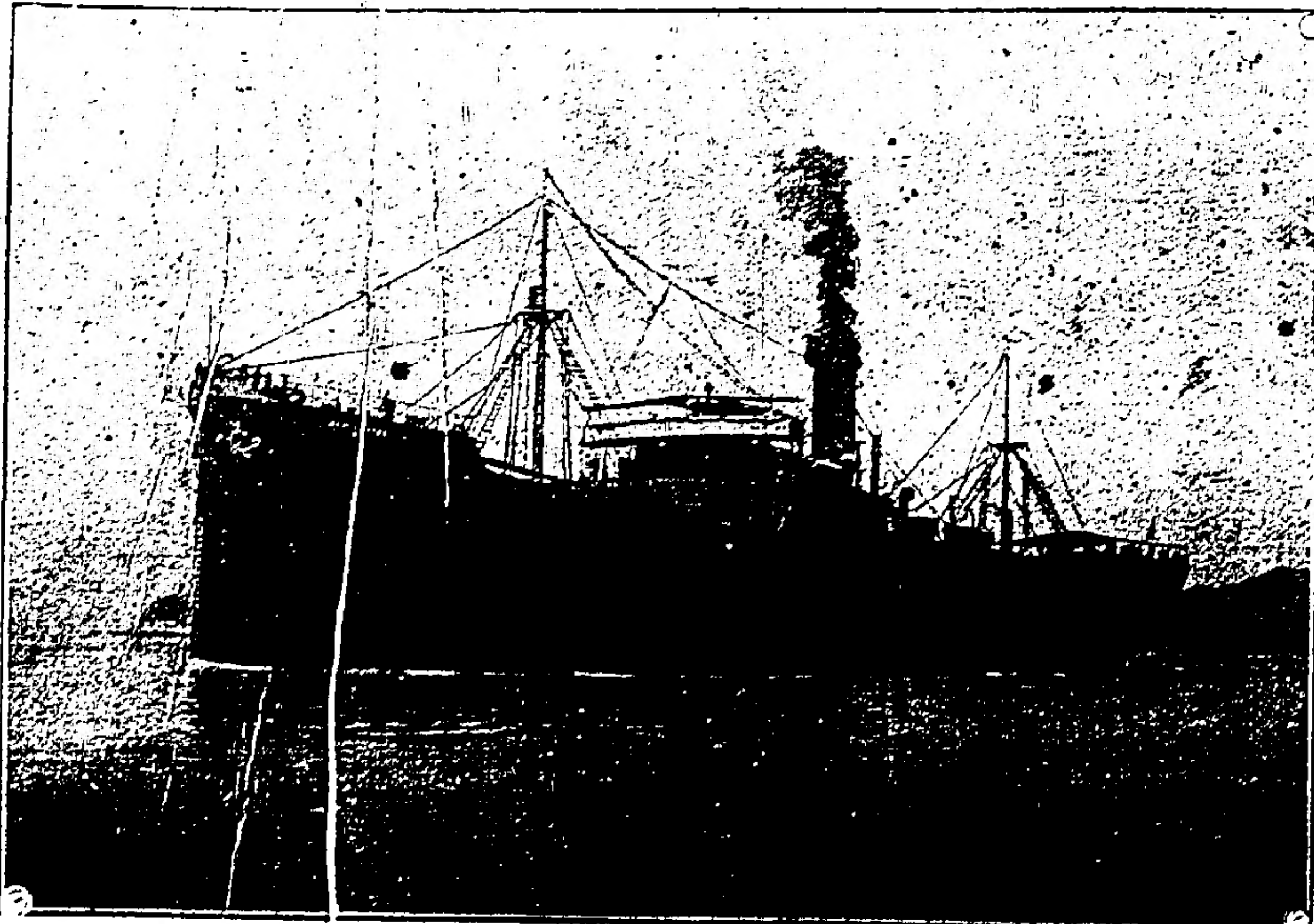
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ARMS TRAFFIC.

MORE CASES FROM AMERICA.

Three arrests for arms smuggling were effected by the Police on the s.s. Nile during the search which followed the arrival of the steamer. The first case called before the Magistrate concerned a Chinese who was charged with being in possession of 100 rounds of ammunition. The defence presented by Mr. E. L. Turner stated that the charge was a mistake. The Chinese, who had been a long-term resident in the United States, had 13 packages, all of which bore the words "Cheung Kwong, Tung Tak Cheong." These through a mistake, were accidentally put together in a heap with a box containing raisins, in which the arms were found concealed. This box did not belong to him, and further, it did not bear the words which were inscribed on the man's own luggage. A Lukong gave evidence of his discovery of the box on the Nile yesterday. It was placed together with the man's other pieces of luggage. When the request was made that the rope which secured the box be opened, it was readily acceded to, the Chinese producing a knife with which he cut the rope. This, the prosecution contended, pointed to the suspicion that he owned the box. Mr. Turner argued that sufficient evidence had been produced to show that the defendant's luggage had got mixed up with another passenger's, and that his readiness in cutting the rope was influenced by a desire to assist the police in the execution of their duty. The defendant was discharged and the arms and ammunition were confiscated.

Another Chinese, who had lived in the States for over 20 years, was fined \$250. That he was fully cognizant of the offence, was evidenced by the fact that the revolver, with the possession of which he was charged, was found strapped to his leg by a brace. A muzzle-loading pistol of an antiquated pattern was brought here by another Chinese, who told the Magistrate that he had been in America for over 30 years. A fine of \$50 was imposed. A further big haul of ammunition was effected on the Nile yesterday. Four thousand rounds of revolver ammunition were unearthed in the crew's quarters. There were no claimants and no arrests were made.

WORLD HOUSING PROBLEMS.

LONDON CONFERENCE IN JUNE.

The Inter-Allied Housing and Town Planning Congress, to be held in London next June, will be attended by delegates appointed by the Governments of Allied countries and of neutral countries, such as Spain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and the Republics of South America. The membership of the congress will also include representatives of leading municipal authorities in this country, associations directly interested in housing and town-planning progress, and leading housing and town-planning reformers.

Among the subjects to be discussed will be "national post-war housing and town-planning policies"; "preparation, and carrying into effect of national programmes to secure proper housing conditions for every family, however poor"; and "national and regional town-planning developments." The congress will be asked to determine the minimum accommodation which should be provided for a normal working-class family, and the relation of this minimum to the various forms of housing accommodation hitherto provided; and, further, the best courses to adopt in order to encourage the development of new methods

NEW SOLICITORS.

TWO MORE ADMITTED.

In the Supreme Court this morning before the acting Chief Justice, (Mr. Justice Gompertz) the Attorney General, (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp), moved for the admission and enrolment to practise in the Court of two new solicitors, Messrs. Frederick Edmund Nash and Thomas Rowan, LL.D.

In the case of Mr. Nash, the Attorney General said:—This is an application, my Lord, for the enrolment and admission of Mr. Frederick Nash as solicitor of this Court. Mr. Nash was called in London, my Lord, and after passing his divisional examination in May, 1915, he joined His Majesty's Forces. He was mentioned in despatches in 1917, and was demobilised in March, 1919. In October, 1919 he passed his final solicitor's examination with first-class honours, and was awarded the Clifford Inn's prize, which was a high distinction. Mr. Nash arrived in the Colony on 1st January, having given notice in October last year to the Law Society and the Registrar of his intention to apply for admission. He has not got with him his certificate, nor has he the certificates from two solicitors of his character. He is, however, taking steps to get them, and is applying to your Lordship for exemption on those two points. The Law Society do not waive the provisions of the Ordinance.

The Chief Justice:—Is the Law Society represented?

The Attorney General:—No, my Lord. There is an affidavit from two local solicitors and there is an affidavit from a non-solicitor. I ask your Lordship to admit Mr. Nash on his undertaking to produce the documents later.

The Chief Justice:—What time do you suggest?

The Attorney General:—Six months.

The Chief Justice:—(to Mr. Nash):—Mr. Nash, I have much pleasure in admitting you to practise as a proctor of this Court, and I hope your career will be pleasant and profitable. I will make the exemptions as asked for on the condition that the missing documents—the certificate of character and the certificate to practise as a solicitor in England—will be filed within six months.

Mr. Nash:—Thank you, Sir. Mr. Nash is joining Mr. Haywood.

In the case of Mr. Thomas Rowan, the Attorney General said:—This is an application, my Lord, for the admission and enrolment as solicitor of Mr. Rowan. Mr. Rowan was called in London and admitted as solicitor in England on June 4, 1919. He passed his solicitor's final examination last year and obtained honorary distinction. He is also Bachelor of Laws from the University of London and in the examination of that University he obtained honours. Mr. Rowan has satisfied all the requirements of the Ordinance, excepting one. He has not got his certificate of admission that is still valid and in force. Mr. Rowan has taken steps to obtain that certificate and asks to be exempted for six months. Mr. Rowan has two certificates from two practising solicitors in England.

The Acting Chief Justice (to Mr. Rowan):—Mr. Rowan, I have much pleasure in admitting you to practise as solicitor of this Colony. The admission will be subject to your duly filing the missing document within six months, and I trust that your career will be profitable to yourself.

Mr. Rowan:—Thank you, my Lord.

Mr. Rowan is joining Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

The proceedings of the Congress will be spread over nine days, beginning on Thursday, June 3, and ending on Friday, June 11. Four full sessions are to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, and visits will be made to the country for the purpose of studying the best examples of housing and town-planning schemes.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

PROBABLE RE-ENACTMENT OF TWO YEARS' SERVICE.

Increased attention is being paid in Paris to the question of what will be the duration of compulsory military service in the near future. While there is general agreement, that, for the present at any rate, the abolition of conscription is absolutely unthinkable, there is also an extremely large body of opinion in favour of the reduction of service with the colours from three years to two, while many people, including not a few military men whose opinion is worthy of respect, are inclined to favour the proposal that the conscript's first entry into military life should be limited to a single year. The *Editeur*, the organ of M. Briand, publishes an article in which it asserts that the Government departments concerned are now actually working out details of proposals which the Government intends to lay before Parliament shortly for the reduction of the period of military service to two years. The proposals appear to be based mainly on three factors, first, the necessity of maintaining a sufficient strength to meet possible aggression from Germany; secondly, the fact that nothing yet is fixed as to the amount of military aid that France can rely upon receiving from her Allies in the event of renewed German aggression; and, thirdly, that the whole nation desires a reduction in the present term of service.

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN.

In view of these facts the Government will set forth, the *Editeur* asserts, that the only concession that can at present be made to public opinion will be the reduction of the term of service to two years. The weakened 1918 class, it is stated, will be replaced by the 1920 class, which will improve the existing military situation of the country. In future it is proposed that every able bodied citizen, after two years' (service with the colours, shall be attached to the active Army reserve for twelve years, then to the territorial army for seven years, and finally pass into the territorial reserve for seven years. Eighty days' leave, it is suggested, shall be given to men serving their first year in the army.

An official communique issued states in reference to the *Editeur* article that no formal proposals on these lines have yet been drawn up by the General Staff. From inquiries made in well-informed circles here, coupled with the fact that the official communique referred to is so carefully worded as to amount to considerably less than a denial of the *Editeur* statements, there is a good ground to believe that the article just summarised presents a fairly accurate reflection of the proposal that Government have under consideration.

ENGLISH PREPAREDNESS.

Whether this is so or not, it would be as well for English readers to bear in mind that there is a firm belief among a large section of the public here that France in the immediate future, as in the immediate past, will be able confidently to rely not only on England's naval power, but also on her military forces as an insurance against a recrudescence of German aggression. To this end, although very little mention of the idea appears in the Press, there is rather more than a tendency here to insist that it will be impossible for England to bring compulsory military service to an end during the early part of the next year. Rightly or wrongly, to put it in a nutshell, the majority of Frenchmen expect England to continue the regime of conscription, and look upon its maintenance as one of the essential safeguards for the future peace of Europe. However unpalatable this may be to a large section of the sincere friends of France in England, this feeling undoubtedly exists and will have to be reckoned with.

ELECTION POSSIBILITIES.

THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIST SLOGAN.

Mr. Robert Smillie addressed a great meeting at Newcastle recently in the course of the campaign for mines nationalisation.

Mr. Smillie said that he personally considered that the claim of the nation should be for the land as well as the coal. It was said sometimes that he was bitter. He could remember cutting coal at the rate of tenpence a ton. He cut three tons a day for five days a week. The Duke of Hamilton drew a royalty of a shilling a ton and an income of £140,000, which was more than was paid to all the hewers working in his collieries. It was said that things had changed, but there were still royalty owners drawing almost as much as the Duke of Hamilton, and children were still hungry and bootless and women weeping over needs which the husband could not supply.

They demanded the elimination of the private owner of minerals in order that the nation might work its mines intelligently. They proposed to act with complete honesty, towards the present owners. They proposed to give 5 per. cent. bonds to colliery owners and pay them out over a period of years. They believed that if that course were adopted and the industry run by the nation, as it could be, within thirty or forty years the nation would be able to pay off the whole of the debt it had incurred by taking over the mines and not be a penny the worse off for it.

They did not propose to hand over the mines to bureaucratic control, but to the management of a joint body upon which all classes of mine workers would be represented. By that means he believed that the output could be increased and the price cheapened.

ELIMINATING THE MIDDLEMAN. In addition to the mines, they proposed to nationalise the means of distribution and to eliminate the middleman, so that the coal could be carried by the corporation from the pit to the homes of the consumers. "All the forces of capitalism are going to be arrayed against the miners and the trade unionist in this agitation of ours," declared Mr. Smillie. "We recognise that the nationalisation of mines is only the first step, and we believe that all the essentials to the life of the people should be owned by the people and worked in their interests."

"The question may be the subject of a general election. The little Welsh wizard and his friends may come to grief over coal, but if there is an election early in the year it will not be fought entirely on the question of nationalisation. Mr. Lloyd George will not go to the country with a plain issue of that kind. Nationalisation of the mines might be one of the subjects, but the main cry will be not merely against nationalisation but against Bolshevism. (Cheers.) We want to establish a better system of things by constitutional means if we get the opportunity. It can be done by intelligence and without armed revolution if we use our votes right. The miners have made up their minds, and are determined that they shall have some control in the working of the industry."

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Final Dividend declared for the year ending 31st December, 1919, at the rate of Two Pounds Five Shillings Sterling together with a Bonus of Three Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling per share is payable on and after Monday the 1st day of March 1920, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th February 1920.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.

FOUND.—A lady's gold and diamond bracelet. Application should be made to the undermentioned, P. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent SHORT-HAND REPORTER for leading Shanghai paper. Reply, stating experience and salary required to Box 322 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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Monday next at 6 P.M.

BY

Mr. Denman Fuller.

NOTICE.

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The Local Branch of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE will receive subscriptions for the New French Loan 5% 1920 from the 19th instant to the 10th of March next.

The Loan is free of income tax and redeemable in 60 years at 15% by half-yearly drawings, the interest coupons being payable on 1st May and 1st November of each year.

Fully paid subscriptions at par
Partly paid subscriptions at 101½ purporting:

Fr. 25.—when subscribing
Fr. 25.—on the 1st of April
Fr. 25.—on the 16th of July
Fr. 25.—on the 1st of August, 1920.

M. ROUET DE JOURNAL.

Manager,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1920.

NOTICE.

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The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening; Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations. Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects. Prospectus on application.

G. R.

NOTICES.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 8th day of March, 1920, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Fms.
1	North of No. 10, 11th Street, Parker Street	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	10,000	1.00
2	South of No. 10, 11th Street, Parker Street	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	10,000	1.00

NOTICE.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION

FOURTH TOURNAMENT

At the Theatre Royal on FRIDAY
MARCH 5th at 9.15 p.m.

1. Fifteen-round Contest for the Welter-weight Championship of the Colony, and the "Mounted Police Reserve Belt."

Between Sergt. "Sky" Kerrison, R.N.Y.P. (Holder), and Iron Bux, of Manila, P.I. (Challenger).

2. Ten-round Catchweight Contest.

Between Jack Kibbler, Chinese Maritime Customs, Canton, and Seaman Deconhart, H.M.S. Hawkins.

3. Six-Round Contest for the Amateur Lightweight Championship of the Colony.

Between Young Maher, ex-Driver, R.A. (Holder), and E. R. A. Haines, H.M.S. Hawkins, (Challenger)

Also three other six-round Contests.

BOOKING:—Cash only at Messrs. Moutrie.

TUESDAY next for members only.

WEDNESDAY to FRIDAY for the General Public.

G. G. N. TINSLEY,
Hon. Secretary.
J. C. WILDIN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

under distinguished Patronage

ANNUAL SHOW of Flowers and Vegetables will be held in the BOTANICAL GARDENS

THURSDAY
4th March from 2 p.m. till 6 p.m.
Admission 5l.—(Children half price)

Mrs. Stabb will present the prizes at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY
5th March from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 30 cents

The Band of H. M. S. Hawkins will play on both afternoons. Tea obtainable on the Ground.

H. E. L. DOWBIGGIN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1920.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-fifth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 6th March, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st October, 1919.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 3rd day of March, 1920, to Monday, the 8th day of March, 1920, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1920.

NOTICE.

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5%.

Price of issue Frs 100
Redeemable at Frs: 150
in 60 years by half yearly drawings.

Interest payable on the 1st of May & 1st of November.

Drawings to take place on the 16th of March & the 16th of September of each year.

1st drawing on the 16th of September 1920. 1st coupon of Frs: 3.50 to be paid on the 1st of November 1920.

Subscriptions will be received up to the 10th of March next by the:

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
L. Berindogague,
Manager.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday 12th 4th March 1920.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 8 Stewart Terrace
No. 94 The Peak

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

including:—
Teak extension dining table
Silver Cabinet with Chubb's Lock,
Teak Bookcase, Teak wardrobe with bevelled mirror, Teak Dining Table with bevelled mirror, Marble Top teak washstand, Brass mounted bedstead 6'7" x 6'6" with wire and hair mattresses and mosquito nets, Child's Cot with wire and hair mattresses etc. etc.

A Quantity of Books
Bath Room, Pantry, and Kitchen Utensils etc. etc.

also
One Perambulator in good condition,
One Collection of Butterflies and Moths,
One Collection of snakes in bottles,
A Number of Ferns and Plants in pots.

On view from Wednesday the 3rd March, 1920

Catalogues will be issued
Terms: cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, March 3rd.—

TEA DANSANT from 4 to 7 p.m.

DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 6th.—

TEA DANSANT from 4 to 7 p.m.

DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 7th.—

Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon Tea.

MUSTARD & CO.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE

THE STANDARD SAFE OF AMERICA.

TEL. NO. 1186.

HOUSING SHORTAGE IN FRANCE.

WATCHING ENGLAND.

Paris, Dec. 17. The progress of the housing campaign in England is being followed with keen interest here by all classes. The general opinion is that the English will succeed in solving it, such is our reputation as a practical people. The Temps tonight records this as a foregone conclusion. The housing crisis in Paris and, indeed, all over France has reached a point where the position cannot be worse. Yet, as is bitterly commented upon by even the Government press, there has been no sign that the present authorities intend to do anything. Laws have been made, the "To let" sign over all vacant lodgings is compulsory under a heavy fine; various protections have been devised for tenants actually in possession, whether they have a lease or not; but no measures whatever for the encouragement of building have been taken or thought about. There are no new buildings going up except a very few cinemas, and even the large number of buildings unfinished when war was declared are left to the mercy of the weather just as they were abandoned.

There are many reasons for the housing famine here, and each of them has its ardent exponents. Many apartments were shut up and sealed on the departure of their owners or tenants when war broke out. In most cases these latter were Germans or other foreigners who will not return. Still, their rooms remain under lock and key. Thousands of refugees came to Paris, and owing to the bad state of the devastated regions or from preference they are remaining. Tenants shut up and sequestered according to law, and the law's delays in France are a wonder to behold.

Worst of all, the fever of speculation and profiteering that has taken possession of the French people as a whole, more completely, perhaps, than any other nation, has led to a cornering of houses by furniture merchants and others. Many of these are said to have at least thirty apartments in their possession. The usual procedure of these gentry is to find a vacant apartment or rather to have found one, for it is inconceivable that they can get them now, and furnish it as their sentiment dictates, and let it again on the condition that the incoming tenant buys the furniture for five or six times the value.

The irony of the circumstances is that the incoming deputies, of all people, cannot find a place to lay their heads now. This may bring about sterner measures, but there are always ways out of a law in France. Perhaps of all the most to be pitied in this famine are the numerous officers and officials of various sorts and grades whom the end of the war has brought to Paris by transfer from their provincial posts, and who have families. All they can find is such office, as one relates in *La Presse* to-night, of an apartment of three rooms, 600 francs a year before the war, 5,000 now, and the furniture to be bought for the mere sum of 70,000 francs. This with a family of three and 300 francs a month pay. There must be a way out, but so far none here has found it.

£1,000 FOR SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL.

The Duke of Atholl, as chairman of the Scottish National War Memorial, has received a cable from the Highland Society of New South Wales, wishing success to the Scottish War Memorial scheme, and cabling a preliminary £1,000 as a New Year's gift.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH SEA TRADE.

Enterprising Japanese business men are now hard at work in the development of Japan's trade in the South Seas, and they are advocating the establishment of as many industrial or commercial banking organs as possible for the purpose of financing this trade. There are many people who want to invade the market there but are hesitating on account of the lack of necessary funds and so the necessity of having some efficient banking organs is most keenly felt by them. It is also interesting to note that many firms of a limited financial capacity are turning their attention to the further development of their markets in China. They feel that unless they do their utmost at once they will miss their chances of success for ever. Many large firms which are substantially financed, and are at present hampered in their trade with China on account of the boycott and are in fact hesitating to export goods in any large quantity, and the smaller firms are now therefore trying to forestall them. They fear that the cessation of the boycott will be marked by a greater activity of these well-financed companies, resulting in a keen competition which will be hopeless for the smaller firms, and so they are in a hurry to put their China business on a firm and solid foundation before that disastrous time comes. This is a view held among many small exporters, but it is very doubtful whether their exertions will bring about any substantial results. Time alone will show. Meanwhile others are busy in exploiting the South Seas as a more hopeful and promising field of activity. There is an organization established in Osaka, which is called the South Sea Trade Association, whose duty it is to protect the interests of the people engaged in the Japan-South Sea trade, and carry on all sorts of investigations. Mr. Iwakoshi Yoshitaka, the new Japanese Consul at Sourabaya (the consulate having recently been established there) is now in Osaka and with a view to hearing him concerning the prospects of the trade, the Association held a meeting at the Osaka Hotel on the afternoon of the 12th instant. Mr. Iwakoshi gave an interesting address on the industrial, commercial and economic development of Japan's trade in the South Seas. It is understood that he will in future exert himself for the development of the trade, having been entrusted with the work of further important investigations.

BREVITIES.

A flexible steering wheel shaft for automobiles is a French invention. Hawaii has 500 species of flowering plants peculiar to the island itself.

TIDE TABLE.

1st to 7th March, 1920.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 1	8 44	1 14	Thu. 4	8 47	1 11
Tue. 2	8 41	1 15	Fri. 5	8 44	1 13
Wed. 3	8 37	1 17	Sat. 6	8 40	1 15
Thu. 4	8 34	1 19	Sun. 7	8 36	1 17
Fri. 5	8 31	1 21			
Sat. 6	8 28	1 23			
Sun. 7	8 25	1 25			

m morning, a afternoon.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

OT	3/7
Demand	3/7 1/4
10 d/s	3/7 3/8
30 d/s	3/7 1/2
4 m/s	3/7 5/8
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	240
T/T Japan	206
T/T India	212
Demand, India	212
T/T San Francisco & New York	96 1/4
T/T Java	249
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	13.50
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	5/9 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	5/8 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	5/10
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	5/10 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	98
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	14.00
6 m/s. France	14.15
Demand, Germany	26 3/4
Demand, New York	212
T/T Bombay	212
Demand, Bombay	212
T/T Calcutta	212
Demand, Calcutta	212
Demand, Manila	194
Demand, Singapore	240
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	Nom.
Sovereign	3.55 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	28.80
Buy Silver, ready forward	83 1/8

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H'kong 50 cent pieces	\$1 p.m.
10 "	par.
5 "	\$6 p.m.
Canton coins	\$1 1/2 p.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The X. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 24th Jan. and is expected here on the 3rd Mar.

The N. Y. K. s.s. WAKASA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 29th Jan. and is expected here on the 11th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 14th Feb. and is expected here on the 24th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINRYU M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 15th February and is expected here on the 6th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIOEIYO MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 17th February, and is expected here on the 8th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SAKEAI M. (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 22nd Feb. and is expected here on the 3rd March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. WAKAMATSU M. (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 24th Feb. and is expected here on the 3rd Mar.

The P. & O. s.s. JAPAN left Singapore for this port on the 28th March, and is due here on the 5th instant.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. SWAZI from New York sailed from Cebu on 1st instant and is due to arrive here on the 5th instant at 3 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO. List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—
Attest, from New York.
Bridges, Astor Hotel, from Eastbourne.
Chivegill, from San Francisco.
Chuvotra, from Bombay.
Clements American Consul, from Manila.
Fitzgerald, Hongkong Hotel, from New York.
Giffhank, from London.
Kyriserl, from Bagota.
Loomis (3) American Consulate from New York.
L. Vanstelle, Kashima Maru, from Semarang.
Pangdabu, from Calcutta.
Wm. Ezra & Co., from London.
D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1920.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD. The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—
Express, Banquet Maru, Anchoring, from Kobe.
S.S. Yabikoman at Mitsubishi Shoji Branch, from Kobe.
Tungshingcheung Vingyense Road 66, from Shanghai.
Pitki, from Kobe.
Chungmunyue, from Shanghai.
Sangle, from Kobe.
Kwanzaila next of Sincere Co., from Shanghai.
Kwarchiang, from Amoy.
Wingtungcheung, from Shanghai.
Captain Usui Hwahwa, Yusen Kaisha, from Kobe.
Yancheng, from Kobe.
Chaiting, from Osaka.
Oginomatsu Barabatee, from Tanokuchi.
Courtes, from Shanghai.
World Insurance Co., from Shanghai.
Yulai, from Amoy.
Fredrick, A. Smith Butterfield Swire, ss. Sunning, from Shanghai.
Sinhyekee, from Amoy.
Shanon, from Shanghai.
Pousette Trade Commissioner, from Shanghai.

T. KRING, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Feb. 27, 1920.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on February 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Total	1919	1920
Jan. 1	20.9	21.2
Jan. 31	20.9	21.2
Feb. 1	20.9	21.2
Feb. 28	20.9	21.2
Mar. 1	20.9	21.2
Mar. 31	20.9	21.2
Apr. 1	20.9	21.2
Apr. 30	20.9	21.2
May 1	20.9	21.2
May 31	20.9	21.2
Jun. 1	20.9	21.2
Jun. 30	20.9	21.2
Jul. 1	20.9	21.2
Jul. 31	20.9	21.2
Aug. 1	20.9	21.2
Aug. 31	20.9	21.2
Sep. 1	20.9	21.2
Sep. 30	20.9	21.2
Oct. 1	20.9	21.2
Oct. 31	20.9	21.2
Nov. 1	20.9	21.2
Nov. 30	20.9	21.2
Dec. 1	20.9	21.2
Dec. 31	20.9	21.2

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Total	1919	1920
Jan. 1	20.9	21.2
Jan. 31	20.9	21.2
Feb. 1	20.9	21.2
Feb. 28	20.9	21.2
Mar. 1	20.9	21.2
Mar. 31	20.9	21.2
Apr. 1	20.9	21.2
Apr. 30	20.9	21.2
May 1	20.9	21.2
May 31	20.9	21.2
Jun. 1	20.9	21.2
Jun. 30	20.9	21.2
Jul. 1	20.9	21.2
Jul. 31	20.9	21.2
Aug. 1	20.9	21.2
Aug. 31	20.9	21.2
Sep. 1	20.9	21.2
Sep. 30	20.9	21.2
Oct. 1	20.9	21.2
Oct. 31	20.9	21.2
Nov. 1	20.9	21.2
Nov. 30	20.9	21.2
Dec. 1	20.9	21.2
Dec. 31	20.9	21.2

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

Total	1919	1920
Jan. 1	20.9	21.2
Jan. 31	20.9	21.2
Feb. 1	20.9	21.2
Feb. 28	20.9	21.2
Mar. 1	20.9	21.2
Mar. 31	20.9	21.2
Apr. 1	20.9	21.2
Apr. 30	20.9	21.2
May 1	20.9	21.2
May 31	20.9	21.2
Jun. 1	20.9	21.2
Jun. 30	20.9	21.2
Jul. 1	20.9	21.2
Jul. 31	20.9	21.2
Aug. 1	20.9	21.2
Aug. 31	20.9	21.2
Sep. 1	20.9	21.2
Sep. 30	20.9	21.2
Oct. 1	20.9	21.2
Oct. 31	20.9	21.2
Nov. 1	20.9	21.2
Nov. 30	20.9	21.2
Dec. 1	20.9	21.2
Dec. 31	20.9	21.2

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Total	1919	1920
Jan. 1	20.9	21.2
Jan. 31	20.9	21.2
Feb. 1	20.9	21.2
Feb. 28	20.9	21.2
Mar. 1	20.9	21.2
Mar. 31	20.9	21.2
Apr. 1	20.9	21.2
Apr. 30	20.9	21.2
May 1	20.9	21.2
May 31	20.9	21.2
Jun. 1	20.9	21.2
Jun. 30	20.9	21.2
Jul. 1	20.9	21.2
Jul. 31	20.9	21.2
Aug. 1	20.9	21.2
Aug. 31	20.9	21.2
Sep. 1	20.9	21.2
Sep. 30	20.9	21.2
Oct. 1	20.9	21.2
Oct. 31	20.9	21.2
Nov. 1	20.9	21.2
Nov. 30	20.9	21.2
Dec. 1	20.9	21.2
Dec. 31	20.9	21.2

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

CLAUDIUS A. ASH'S
and
S. S. WHITE Mfg Co's
DENTAL GOODS

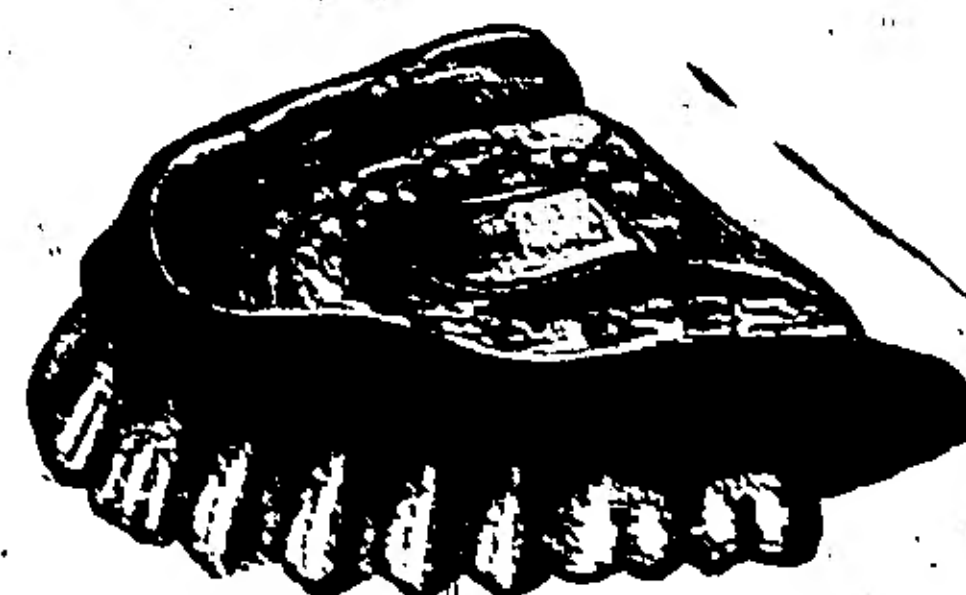
Complete line of Dental Supplies and Instruments on show at

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

(Dental Supplies Dept.)

Tel. 1967.8

Branch: Yau-mati.



CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, AND JAPAN PORTS, STRANDED AT THE ENTRANCE OF NAGASAKI HARBOR ON JANUARY 18th, 1920. The Steamship "CHINA"

Consignees of cargo by the above mentioned steamer are hereby notified that their cargo has been transferred and brought down by the s.s. "Nile" which arrives this afternoon and is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. where delivery may be obtained on surrender of their Bill of Lading duly endorsed and countersigned by this Office. Consignees will be required to sign General Average Bond and pay General Average deposit of 15% of the value of their cargo prior to obtaining delivery. Goods not cleared by 7th March 1920 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Saturday 6th March, 1920 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer and or Godown. All Claims must be presented within four weeks of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER, Agent.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1920.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "NILE"

having arrived from above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside the steamer and or the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s hazardous and or extra hazardous Godown where all the cargo impeding discharge will be landed at consignees risk. Goods not cleared by the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on Saturday, 6th March, 1920, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer and or Godown. All claims must be presented within four weeks of the ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER, Prince's Building, Ground Floor.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1920.

? ARE YOU SATISFIED THAT—

1. The Furniture you get will stand the winter season and will not crack or "Chauk"?
2. The price charged is as it should be?
3. Your Furniture gives you sterling service?
4. Durability and ultimate economy are assured?

MAKE SURE AND ORDER FROM US.

Our service carries with it our ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

Tel. 554 HOP CHEONG 55, Queen's Rd. Central.

High-class complete Home Furnishers, General Upholsterers, House Painters, etc., etc.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing—To Canton daily at 6 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 6 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

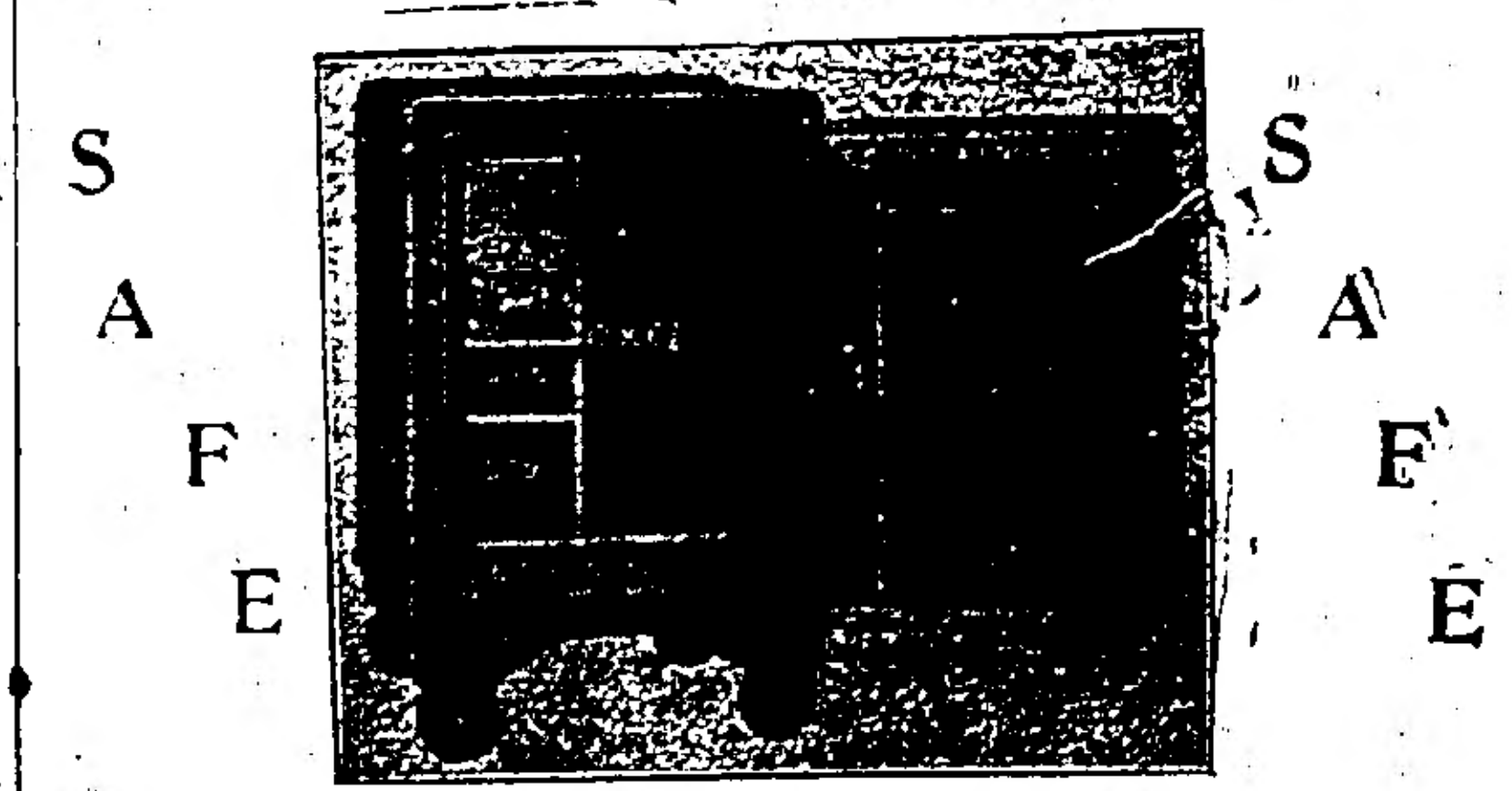
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 9 a.m. (Saturday at 2 p.m.)

From Macao—Daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays at 4 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tins, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



Defy Burglars and protect your valuables

Stock Just Arrived

Sole Agents.

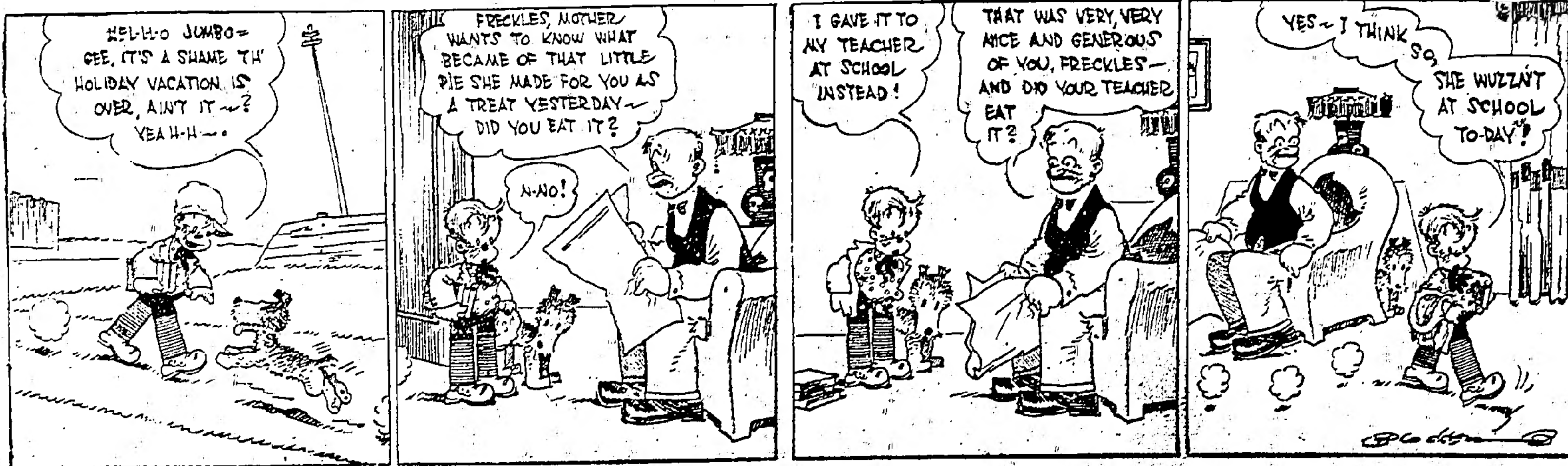
UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

14 Chater Road

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

The Teacher's Symptoms!

BY BLOSSER:





HER PAGE



THREE DAINY HATS.



Blossoms and fruits combine with straw and silk to make these hats. One hat, large of brim and crown, is of pink accordion-pleated taffeta, with the drooping brim edged with pink fringe. Not so much for protection from the sunlight, as to form an attractive background for the hat's wearer, a pink accordion-pleated parasol is carried with a deep pink fringe to match the hat. Transparent corn coloured straw net is the basis of another hat. Its trimming is a simple wreath of lilacs about the brim, baby-blue velvet streamers starting beneath the brim edge at the back. The turban is of white corn straw with trimmings of green, white and red, currants spilling carelessly over the crown.

Designs of the Moment.

Probably no season for a number of years past has been enlivened by such an unusual display of hats as this season's display. New materials, new colours and new trimmings—all inspire one to the most reckless extravagance. The colours range from vivid flame, through rose, lavender and the pastel shades to greens and dark blues. Two or three bright colours are often combined in one hat and this may be a sufficient colour note for a whole costume. One hat of emerald green hand woven straw has a facing of green taffeta and straw rosettes in yellow, white and black on the crown. Other hats are given a brilliant note of colour by the use of bunches of grapes in different shades. A new sort of fruit trimming is made of very lustrous sheen silk used in combination with leaves of deep green velvet. Bands of gros grain ribbon embroidered in silk and woollen flowers are as well liked to trim very simple shapes, as they have been for the past three or four seasons. One very summery turban for a mature type of person is of a rich green taffeta, and has a crown completely covered with green leaves having a metallic lustre.

Probably combination more featured by the smart shops than anything else is that of duvetyne and Georgette, and duvetyne and straw. Even duvetyne and satin are used for one summer model. The duvetyne is very often used for the crown and for a wide edge around the brim. A section on the inner side of the brim toward the crown is of straw

or a sheer material. One hat especially adaptable for travelling is of fawn coloured duvetyne arranged to form soft folds over the crown. The narrow edge is a form of plaits in a grey brown satin, made to resemble a straw brim. Coming from the folds of the duvetyne crown and standing smartly in the back are two dark brown Japanese aigrettes. The effect is decidedly new and becoming, and what is better than that, practical.

One large hat of a king's blue coarsely woven straw has a border of oak leaves very closely attached around the crown. These are in reds, browns and dull greens. At the very edge of the brim is sewn a twisted fold of gold ribbon. This would seem to be incongruous with the rest of the hat, but the ensemble is decidedly pleasing. Another colourful hat is a small turban of deep brown straw. The top is covered with a wide spread of wings. These are brown with stripes of orange, vermillion and yellow.

WHITE FLANNEL POPULAR.

White flannel is expected to come into its own this season. It is not only especially adapted to sport skirts, but for country suits nothing could be more youthful or decidedly correct. Many of the skirts will be plaited, either in box or side plaits, and these will be worn with blouses and sweaters in brilliant colours. A great number of the very new materials have a serge basis.

Coarse rough weaves are noticeable either in plain white or with a white background, which is covered with stripes or large squares of colour. There is a new material called "Berberina" which is used for suits and sport coats. It is similar to a rough white serge and has a large double plaid of some striking colour, such as canary, cerise or blue. Between the plaid is a faint black line. It is an interesting note that many of the same materials are used for tailored suits and dresses that are used for the softer, more feminine type of dress.

GALLOON TRIMMINGS.

A novelty will be the gradual disappearance of embroidery as a trimming on gowns. It will be replaced by the new smart galloons which are just with us. Many are of wool or silk mixed with metal threads. They may be wide or narrow, and are usually bright-coloured, contrasting violently with the material of the gown. Lavin showed a model lately which combined the new Kasha material—which is the new name for the cashmere of our early days—that is of a bright mustard yellow, that looks as if it had been dipped for some time in a solution of strong tea. The violence of the mustard tones is therefore attenuated.

The gown is cut on simple lines—the corsage cut not too low in front. The sleeves are long and not too tight, ending in a cuff at the wrist. The skirt is almost flat in front, but slightly full at the back. A wonderful galloon—about an inch and a half wide—in tones of subdued yellow, with threads of dull gold and a fine line of contrasting bright green running through it, is used for the trimming.

THE EASTERN NOTE.

The Chinese influence is indicated in many of the trimmings as well as in the weaves and the patterns. Flowered silks show sleeves of plain crepe; and plain silks are embroidered in Chinese motifs or are sashed with Chinese printed ribbons. The sash idea obtains in several of the more dressy models. For example, all the colours of the rainbow—or nearly so—are used in a girdle of chiffon on a blouse of mist gray crepe de Chine. Another idea introduces ribbon of three different colours on a model of citron Georgette crepe; and the latter frequently show extra embellishment in the way of embroidered or beaded designs—flowers, butterflies, bows, knots and the like in contrasting colours to heighten the note of ornamentation.

A CHAT ABOUT SERVANTS.

HOW AND HOW NOT TO TREAT YOUR "BOY."

Many a woman on first arriving in the East and starting housekeeping, imagines that in the future there will be nothing to worry about as "the boy" will see to everything. But if she begins in that way she soon becomes aware that things are not running as smoothly as she had anticipated. A number of little things about the house get neglected and hubby begins to complain about the food. Then she realises that housekeeping in the East, if one wishes to have a comfortable home, must be carefully planned and receive one's personal supervision just as much, if more not so, than at Home. The wise woman, however, will, from the start, take a firm hand with the servants, allocating certain work for each day, and seeing that it is done. One quite realises that at times—for instance when the weather is hot and damp and one has "that limp feeling"—there is an inclination to just make a special effort. After all, it is scarcely fair to expect perfection from the Oriental servant, any more than one expects it from the servant class at Home.

Then there is another type of woman who interviews a number of "boys" and eventually feels pleased with herself for having engaged one at \$2 per month less than her neighbours. She usually treats her servants so familiarly, lavishly cumshaw; them and eventually gets into a violent temper over some little shortcoming and dismisses the whole staff.

The best course to pursue is to engage a boy, after having discovered his previous record (which is possible and can be done with a little perseverance), pay him an adequate wage and always

remember that he is a human being. So many people make the mistake of treating the boys as though they had no feelings at all. One should also bear in mind that a boy is a servant and is employed to carry out orders. Too many women make the mistake of doing things themselves rather than being bothered to explain to the boy how they should be done, while yet others are never happy unless they are always interfering with the cooking and the boys' various duties. By all means show the cook how to prepare a new dish if he does not understand how to do it, but, having once shown him, it is better to leave him alone, as no well-trained cook (and there are such to be had) will put up with constant interference. The same thing applies to "house pidgin."

One does not wish to suggest that servants should have things all their own way, and be allowed to run the whole household, but if they are continually being criticised and grumbled at, they will soon cease to take any interest in their work, and, what is more, give their "missie" a bad name amongst other servants. It is just as great a mistake, too, to be always treating your boy as though he were under suspicion as a thief. Some women religiously lock up everything in the house—even the sugar. That policy seldom pays. The boy who thinks his "missie" regards him as a thief is likely to act up to the suspicion when he has the chance.

From the foregoing it will be seen that tact and good sense are needed if one is to get the best out of one's servants. It just amounts to a sympathetic understanding of human nature. If we remember that "boys" are human beings, after all, and treat them neither too familiarly nor too harshly, but just strike the golden mean, then we shall be in the happy position of those fortunate people who have lived East for many years and who rarely have had occasion to change their servants.

JOAN.

BEAUTIES OF ALL NATIONS:

IV: THE SPANISH TYPE.



TORTOLA VALENCIA.

In the Spanish type of beauty, black, flashing eyes are usually thought of, but black eyes and hair are not universal, as supposed. The eyes are much more often brown, with soft brown hair to match. In the northern provinces of Spain blondes are often seen among beauties. Miss Tortola Valencia, a Spanish beauty, shows the charming characteristics that link the ladies of Spain with the romance, poetry and literature of the world. Vivacity and amiability of expression are enhanced by a smooth, creamy skin, with brilliantly red cheeks. This lovely skin is retained by Spanish women even through middle age and into old age. Physically, the women of Spain are long-lived, healthy, vigorous and well-developed. They are generally of middle height and are especially renowned for their graceful carriage and the beauty of their feet and ankles.

THE NEW BANDEAU FROCK.



The gown shown above is of Paulette satin in a rich coral, with a bandeau of silver cloth held up by straps of tiny silver beads. The silver cloth is continued below the waistline into a hip girdle, and the skirt of the coral Paulette is draped high in the back, but lowered in front to disclose the silver cloth. Then a long train in bustle-effect is added, a band of the silver beads marking the waistline at the back, with the satin shirred into a two-inch ruching which stands above the beads. With this shirring as the only indication of corsetage at the back, the gown exemplifies the "backless" frock.

JOTTINGS.

ACCORDION FROCKS.

The vogue of accordion pleating is a more useful one than some girls with a limited allowance for dress seem to realise. It is the easiest thing in the world to buy the pleating ready made, and use it as the skirt part of a dance frock.

SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

Add to this the simplest little short-sleeved bodice, and a distinctive sash, and you have a charming frock, inexpensive as things go now, and made up in the shortest possible space of time. But of course you must be artistic in your choice of colours.

BOUDOIR FLOPPINESS.

Every woman with a love for boudoir caps has experienced the depressing effect of the variety which look perfectly lovely in the hand, but overwhelmingly floppy in actual wear.

THE WIRE REMEDY.

The remedy is to edge the lace with the very finest of wire, so that a deft touch here and there gives the required effect. Indeed, this is the only way in which the favourite "Dutch" effect can be successfully carried out.

THE CAPE SWAGGER.

It takes a touch of genius to wear a Cape cloak as it should be done. Most of the women one sees thus arrayed in the West End have either a studiously nonchalant air or an unfortunately self-conscious swagger, which quite gives the game away. One woman recently seen had such a frankly agonised expression as she clutched the wretched garment to her that one longed to beg her to discard the thing altogether.

LUXURIES.

SOME PRESENT TENDENCIES.

The luxury trades, which help many thousands to live, are surpassing themselves in beautiful details; embroidery on shoes and boots, on gloves, on bags, hats, handkerchiefs, and, above all, on lingerie is particularly attractive; the only rival is metal tissue and lace. These two last forms of trimming, so popular for dresses, are now becoming the fashion for petticoats, and there are accordion-pleated skirts in black, white, pink, blue, yellow, and any other colour, with bodices of silver lace, gold lace, and shoulder straps of silver or gold ribbon, fastened by minute bunches of tiny flowers; fragile garments in pale pink-crepe de chine, with embroidery in black or pastel blue, and for cold weather the softest of Shetland wool vests, almost as pretty as silken wear itself. Morning caps and bed-room slippers are also made in gold and silver tissue, and handbags, in the richest of brocades modern and ancient, are daintily lined and fitted with pockets and purses. So great is the demand for these small things that the making of them has become one of the most important of the luxury trades. Old silks are sought for, old mounts for bags, old-embroideries for cushions, and with them the charming results are achieved. Another luxury, is the delicate flower perfumes. Every shop has its speciality; some have clear glass bottles finely cut, others dull glass roughly hewn, and there are some attractive china pots.

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to present their Bills of

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take immediate delivery from

alongside steamer or the Com-

pany's Godown, where all cargo

impeding immediate discharge

Storage will be assessed on

cargo remaining undelivered after

Monday, 8th March 1920.

All broken, chafed and damaged

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Company's Godowns, where same

will be examined on Monday,

8th March, 1920 at 11 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised

after the goods have left the

steamer or Godown, and none will

be entertained if presented later

than three weeks after arrival of

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T. DAIGO,

Manager,

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1920.

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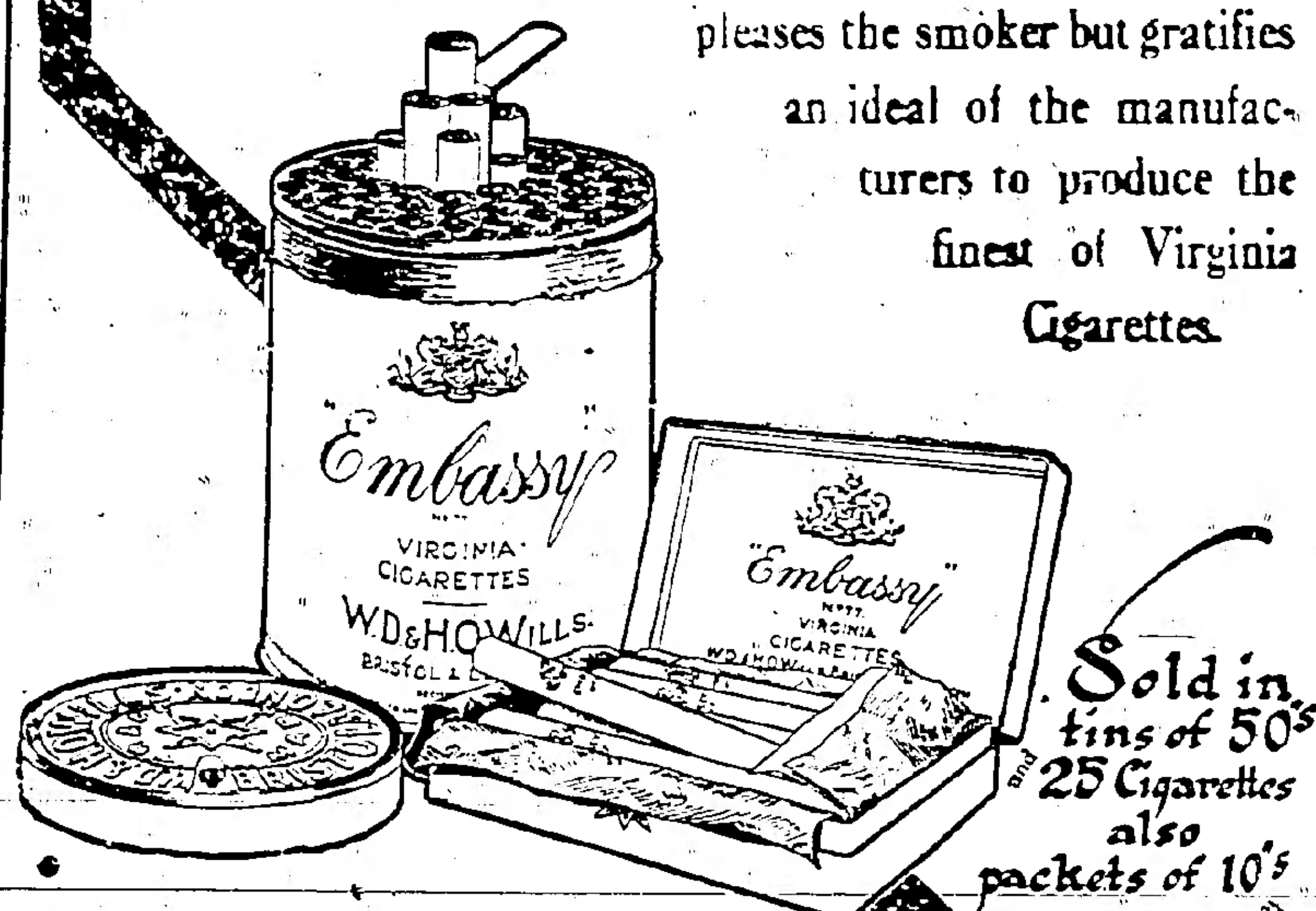
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Far Easterns n.	1.19
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H. K. Fires n.	300
Shipping.	
Douglases n.	87
H.K. Steamboats b.	20
Indos (Pref.) n.	20
Indos (Def.) n.	215
Shells s.	230/-
Ferries s.	29
Refineries.	
Sugars n.	211
Malabons s.	43
Mining.	
Kailans b.	140/-
Langkats b.	121 1/2
Shanghai Loans b.	121 1/2
Shai Explorations n.	1
Raubs n.	50/-
Tronchs b.	30/-
Ural Caspians n.	30/-
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves n.	85
K. Docks s.	156
Shai Docks b.	107
N. Engineerings n.	30
Lands, Hotel & Buildings.	
Centrals s.	107
H.K. Hotels b.	115
L. Invest. n.	107
H. Phayrs Est. sa.	6.90
K. Loan Lands n.	50
L. Reclamations n.	133
West Points n.	58
Cotton Mills.	
Eros n.	1.540
Kung Yiks n.	1.47 1/2
Lau Kung Mows n.	1.400
Oriental n.	1.285
Shai Cottons b.	1.335
Yangtzepeos n.	1.34
Miscellaneous.	
Cements b.	6.90
China Borneos n.	17
Do. Light old sa.	7 1/4 new b 5 1/4
China Providents b.	7 1/2
Dairy Farms b.	21
Electric H. K. n.	88 c. r.
Electric Macao n.	34
Hongkong Ropes s.	26
Hk. Tramways b. 6 s. 6 1/2 sa. 6 1/4	
Peak Trams, old s.	6.90
Do. new n.	80 cts.
Steam Laundries b.	3 1/2
Steel Foundries n.	10
Water-works b.	12
Watsons b.	7
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Hongkong, Mar. 3, 1920.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 24, 12h. 30m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased moderately in the vicinity of Shanghai, and decreased slightly elsewhere; an anticyclone is situated to the north of the Yangtze. Fresh strong monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.34 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.04 inches, against an average of 3.35 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap/Rock.	N.E. winds, strong, cloudy, with rain at first, improving later.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, strong, to a gale.
3 South coast of China (between H.K. and Lancashire) as No. 1.	The same.
4 South coast of China (between H.K. and Wainai) as No. 1.	The same.

T. P. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 3, 1920.

NOTICE.



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HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

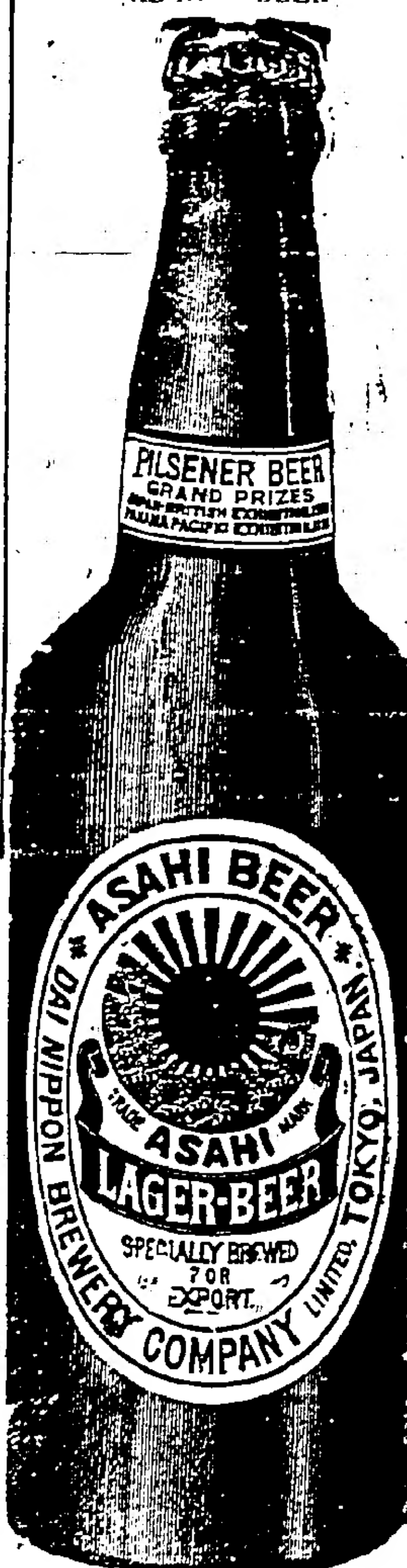
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SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The Admiralty vessel WAR SEPOY, arrived yesterday from Nagasaki with 4,103 tons of liquid fuel. She experienced strong north-east monsoon.

The LAISANG, from Calcutta this morning brought 530 bags of English mails.

The U. S. Shipping Board's CADANTTA, consigned to the Robert Dollar Company, came in this morning with 400 tons of general cargo for the Colony.—Mooring, C 43.

A thousand six hundred tons of coal were consigned here yesterday afternoon by the YACHIYA MARU, from Chingwantao.—Mooring, C 34.

From Wuhu the SAI CHOU, brought 1,225 tons of rice this morning.—Mooring, C 15.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per S.S. TAMING, 2nd March, 1920 for Manila:—Mr. B. G. Butler, Mr. G. Bon et Mr. E. K. Nesbet, Mrs. F. Beckford, Mrs. E. Lyon, Mr. & Mrs. S. Abraham, Mr. A. Saleeby, Mr. D. Abraham, Mr. L. de los Reyes, Mr. R. Suzara, Mr. J. Trapage, Mr. R. Aganzamendez, Mr. J. Nery, Mr. J. Diaz, Mr. E. Halgreen, Mr. W. Bahr.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.	Day On date On date.	Day On date On date.
Barometer	30.03	30.06
Temperature	64	56
Humidity	81	92
Wind Direction	E	E
Force	4	3
Weather	od	od
Rain	0.00	0.00
Stages open air Temperatures on the	9nd 65	
Lowest	37	55
H.K. Observatory, Mar. 3, 1920		
E. F. CLAXTON Director.		

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits and Calcutta—Per RAN-
GOON M., 3rd Mar.
Straits—Per WAKAMATSU M.,
3rd Mar.
Shanghai—Per ATSUTA M., 5th
Mar.
Straits—Per JAPAN, 5th Mar.
Shanghai—Per SHANTUNG, 5th
Mar.
Straits—Per YOKOHAMA M.,
5th Mar.
Bombay—Per NICHIO M., 8th
Mar.
Straits—Per WAKASA M., 11th
Mar.
Straits—Per HEIMEI M., 14th
Mar.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Fort Bayard—Per SHUNSHING,
4th Mar., 8 a.m.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 4th Mar.,
8.15 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
SINKIANG, 4th March,
11 a.m.

Saigon, Bangkok & Straits—Per
SHISEN MARU, 4th Mar.,
11 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW,
4th Mar., 4.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, 5TH MARCH.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 5th Mar.,
8.15 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per
HAI HONG, 5th Mar., noon.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-
SANG, 5th Mar., 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW,
5th Mar., 4.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH.

Saigon—Per TULEBOET, 6th
Mar., 1 p.m.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 6th Mar.,
1.15 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
CHENAN, 6th Mar., 3 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW,
6th Mar., 4.15

SUNDAY, 7TH MARCH.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 7th Mar.,
8.15 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via
Keelung—Per KAIJO M.,
7th Mar., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 8TH MARCH.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, L. Marques, S. Africa,
India via Dhanushkodi,
Egypt & EUROPE VIA MAR-
SEILLES—Per KASHMIR,
8th Mar., Reg. 8 a.m.
Letters 8.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed
on Saturday, 6th March,
at 5 p.m.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia
—Per TUKINI, 8th March,
11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 9TH MARCH.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per
CHANGCHOW, 9th Mar.,
9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per
HAICHING, 9th Mar., noon.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China
—Per SUIYANG, 9th Mar.,
3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 11TH MARCH.

Shanghai and North China—Per
SUNNING, 11th March,
10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan
via Nagasaki, Honolulu,
Canada, United States, Cen-
tral and South America, and
EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO
—Per TENYO MARU, 11th
Mar., Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters
10 a.m.

SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San
Francisco—Per ANYO M.,
13th Mar., 11 a.m.